HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,047—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	6945	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3200	600	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	SHANNON	4180	900	R. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3827	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3200	600	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	6945	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2800	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Managon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month,

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August, 2, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,385	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
20th September, 17th Oct. and 14th. Nov.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th September.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseille Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail in Pages of the "Full Mail Budget size, containing Extracts from Home Papers of the previous week, carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year, including postage. Single numbers, Re. 1 each; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 3rd Sept., at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,269 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL" CLUB, STRAW HATS.

ROUGH CHIP —BEST FINISH.

Rs.
BLUE BANDS. } 3-8.
WITHOUT BANDS. } 3-0.
DOUBLE BRIMS. } 3-8.

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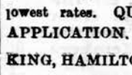

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To SECURE { THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 9d. per quarter.
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

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TREACHER'S

SHERRIES

ARE UNRIVALLED

FOR QUALITY

AND PRICE.

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	Cash.	Credit.
AMONTILLADO	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 49 8
MANZANILLA	Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 8
GOLDEN SHERRY	Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 8
OLD DRY	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 37 4
VINO DE PASTO	Rs. 29 12	Rs. 33 8
PALE DINNER	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0
LIGHT SHERRY	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 18 10

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	" " "	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	" " "	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	" " "	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	" " "	1 12

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape,	No. 1,	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	3	8
O K JAVA GEMS "	No. 2,	" " "	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS "	No. 3,	" " "	3	0

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:—"Temple House," Camp, and Boothwar Peth, City.
MESS PURVEYORS, WINE, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5 0	"
Vera	25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 " "		50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ " "		100
BAHADUR " 2	4 " "		100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾ " "		100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 " "		100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 " "		200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 20th June last, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 22nd August, 1893, on production of Share Certificates.
Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after the 7th September, 1893, on production of the Share Certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદામની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DB. BL. EXPRESS RIFLE 360, by Holland and Holland, in good order..... Rs. 350
DB. BL. GUN No. 12, by Holland and Holland, in good order..... Rs. 250
The above the property of an Officer leaving the country.
Apply to "N," care of
Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	First payment. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. 12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained

ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

TOOTH-ACHE CURE — Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured
We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share free of Income-tax for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1893, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 320, Mint Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

આશર વીરજી કું.

(*i.e.*) ASSUR VEERJEE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS, are invited to send their Names and Addresses (also of residence) to the Assessor, at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll now being prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 15th Proximo.

H. A. AGWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1893.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. S. E. Shellim, as a Director of the Company.

4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1894, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st August to 13th September, 1893, both Days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for Inspection by Shareholders during the Office hours.

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th August, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAKHMABAI (Widow of ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA DALVI), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

RAGHOBA RAMCHANDRA DALVI, Brother-in-law of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 21st Day of August, 1893.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BURDER & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia „ 100 „ 9 0

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D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

2 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
2½ „ „ „ 6 „
3 „ „ „ 9 „
3½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

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in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two „	Liqueur	„ 34 „
Three „	do.	„ 36 „
Five „	do.	„ 40 „
Five „ Special	do.	„ 42 „

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three „	„ 30 „

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES." "KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH." "A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fun
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,00
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,00
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,00
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Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

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Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

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POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, and TABRIZ.
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HODGART'S PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	18 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mgn.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.					Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150		10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50		12	40
Bidham Pile	4,000	100	100		10	87x-1
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185		18	47
Bombay Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all		Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,800	1,520		270	4,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	6.25		67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500		3 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500		Rs. 25	900x-1
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100		4 pr. ct.	1
Dharma Paper Mills	1,800		500		5 pr. ct.	330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200		Rs. 11	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250		7½ pr. ct.	275
Mysore Co., Ld. (the Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.)	500	100	70		...	70 no
John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	10		10 pr.ct.	16½
Shangir Kapani & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100		10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	2,00	500	100		8 pr.ct.	100
Karrachee Landing Shipping Co.	4,000	200	175		div 23½	230
Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100		Nil.	3
Mazagon Dock Co., Ld.	6,000	100	100		Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100		9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		..	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50		12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20		8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		Rs. 7	84
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000		20	470
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000		N dvd.	2,35
Rampur Flour Mills	2,250	100	100		...	11
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Liqdn	
Do.	Pft. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120	
Thacker & Co.	2,00	500	all		60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		10	63
Telephone Co.	2,37	25	25		19 Exd	

PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Bombay	750	2,400	2,200	90	900
Bombay Samachar	167	1,500	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownagree City Press & Manfg Co., Ld	350	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton Sreni's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach & City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	10	125
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	220
Dast Fotia	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,400
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	130
French	300	500	all	100	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	445
Hingoi Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	60	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	22	115
Mahsadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	300
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	40	Rs. 40	115-16½
Mumbai	1,000	500	all	Rs. 25	410
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	275 x
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	570
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	120
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	410
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	59
Sind	400	1,000	750	35	1,600
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	540
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	20	175
Vehicle	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 100	227½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	[1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Coonaghi Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 15	605 x
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	60
Howard & Co				25	
Bullough	1,800	500	500	Rs. 5	560 x
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	...	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540 x
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175 x
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	580
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815
Madhavji United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,465
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	2,05	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	R 50	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 x
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250		124
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250		124
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Syedabad Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	80	1,000	[1,00	50	550
Shamshuker Lakhmishankar Co. Mills Co Ld	800	600	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20		
China Leaf	"	15-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	15-8	"
Do. do. new	"	15-4	"
Australia do.	"	15-12	"
Spanish do.	"	15-11	"
Mexican Dollars	"	15-8	"
Do. Fine Bar	"	15-8	"
Star Dollars Refined	"	15-8	"
Do. Ord. do.	"	15-6	"
Napoleons	"	15-8	Nominal.
Sovereigns	"	15-8	"
Do.	"	15-8	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 3 p.m.
Lecture, Wilson College Literary Society, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kolpino left the dock on Tuesday.

FOOTBALL.—An "Association" football match will be played on Wellington Ground, at 5 p.m., between the Telegraph and Royal Artillery.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seira, Quilimane, Delagoa Bay, and Port Natal, per extra s. s. Taif, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis will deliver a lecture, in the College Hall, on "Reading for Examinations and Afterwards," this afternoon, at 5-45 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton will preside.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The game this evening, at 5-30, will be as follows:—Colours—Messrs. Cleveland, Clark, Gr Clinch, Cadell, Dowley, Hammond, Booth, Tulloch, Horne, Gibson, Winckler, J. Waller, F. Waller, F. Reed, Kelly, Kirkbride, and Grimstone *vs.* Whites—Messrs. M. Reed, Cave, Vines, Greene, Robert, John, Buchanan, Gr. Cook, White, Fido, Blodwell Sell, Owen, Brewin, Honner, Pearcey, and Myatt.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Grant Road, touching the death of Sakaram Sadoo, a shoe-maker, aged forty-five years. For the last two years, the deceased had been suffering from pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing. At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the deceased was walking along the Grant Road, when he suddenly fell down, and died almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart-disease.

STRANGE DEATH OF AN OLD NATIVE CHRISTIAN WIDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the death of a Native Christian widow, Maria Quiny, aged about seventy-five years, residing at Hussali Tank Road, Dadar. On the morning of the 23rd instant she was found lying dead in her room. Her boxes and cupboards were also found broken open, and ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 2,000 were missing therefrom. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, found the heart and liver fatty. He was of opinion that the death was due to heart-disease, but he added that the deceased might have taken a fright by seeing a stranger in her room, and died thereby. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart-disease.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Radhuria Cheena and Abdoolakhan Ahmedkhan were placed before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 93, the property of Bhugat Urjoon, a dhobee, residing at Byculla; and the second accused with dishonestly receiving the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the morning of the 28th inst., the complainant went to Dhobeeghat, at Mahaluximi, leaving the first accused, who was his boarder, in charge of the house. On his return home in the evening, the complainant found his box broken open, ornaments and cash stolen, and the accused missing. He immediately reported the matter to the police, who after making inquiries arrested the first accused, who made a certain statement, which led to the arrest of the second accused. The police recovered the stolen ornaments from a boarding-house at 10th Lane Cammatipura, where they were buried underground by the second accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and the second to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF POONA.—The *Deccan Herald* says:—One of the items of business before the adjourned second quarterly meeting of the Poona City Municipality held on the 28th instant, under the presidency of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dorabji Puddumji, was an application from Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, the Municipal Health Officer, asking to be confirmed in his post. The chairman of the managing committee, in proposing that Dr. Sorab be confirmed, read certain remarks made by the secretary and himself on Dr. Sorab's application. They were to the following effect:—"That members of the managing committee have already formed their opinion regarding the working of the Health Department, from the time Dr. Sorab took charge, and do not stand in need of any remarks from the secretary. The secretary may, however, state that in his humble opinion Dr. Sorab deserves to be confirmed in his post. He has served his probationary period well, and gives promises of making a good Health Officer. He takes great interest in the work, and does it very carefully and diligently. His very University degrees are a sufficient guarantee for his professional qualifications, which appear to be of a high order." The Chairman's remarks:—"I am glad to be able to fully endorse the opinion expressed by the secretary in the concluding paragraph of his endorsement and would recommend it for the acceptance of the managing committee." The proposition being seconded by Rao Bahadur G. G. Gokhle, was carried unanimously.

CRICKET.

ORDNANCE C. C. *VS.* Y. M. C. A. C. C.

It was arranged for a whole-day match to be played between these two clubs on Saturday last, the 26th instant, but play did not begin until two o'clock, as most of the Ordnance men, did not put in an appearance earlier owing to some misunderstanding. The Y. M. C. A. won the toss, and elected to bat, sending in Boileau and C. S. Jackson to face the bowling of Pinsent and W. Jackson. The former batsman was disposed of for "duck" by a good one from Pinsent, C. S. Jackson, however, batted well, and scored 17. Leggett and J. Waller scored 17 each; Aldridge (21) and H. Fido (28). They rendered invaluable service for their side notwithstanding the excellent bowling of the brothers Jackson and of Pinsent. The Y. M. C. A. closed their innings for 116. The Ordnance made a very poor show, the only two batsmen who played with any confidence being the two Jacksons. The fast and deadly bowling of James was too much for them. He was well on the spot, and obtained the phenomenal average of six wickets for five runs only. He bowled ten overs, and sent down seven maidens, so that he got the six wickets within three overs.

The following are the scores and the bowlings analysis of the respective teams, namely:—

Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

R W Boileau, b Pinsent	0
C S Jackson, c P Jackson, b Gaynon	17
W B George, b W Jackson	6
W B Leggett, c Pearcey, b W Jackson	17
E James, b W Jackson	4
J Hodkinson, b P Jackson	1
J Waller, b P Jackson	17
C Aldridge, b W Jackson	21
H Fido, b W Jackson	28
E Rodgers, b W Jackson	0
R M Laxton, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
C Pinsent	87	23	0	1
W Jackson	120	29	0	5
P Jackson	85	32	0	3
J Gaynon	30	17	0	1

ORDNANCE CRICKET CLUB.

Birks, c Rogers, b C Jackson	2
Goble, c Hodkinson, b C Jackson	0
Gaynon, b James	0
Beaumont, b James	0
W Jackson, b James	6
P Jackson, b James	3
Walmsley, b James	3
Pearcey, b James	0
Pinsent, c Boileau, b C Jackson	0
Holborn, c James, b C Jackson	3
Gaynon, not out	5
Total runs	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E James	59	5	7	6
C S Jackson	49	17	4	4

HINDUS C. C. *VS.* THE MARS C. C.

This match was played on Sunday last, and resulted in a victory for the former by 9 runs. The Parsees went in first, and scored 68 runs. Only one batsman, D. Mehta, entered into double figures (14). For the Hindus a very good stand was made by Messrs. Bhandare and Dadurker, the former playing a capital innings of 21 and the latter a patient one for 17. For the Parsees D. Mehta and for the Hindus Kale and Chamare bowled well. Score: Parsees, 68; and Hindus, 89.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

Members who wish to play in the pick-up game on Saturday are requested to write their names in the cricket book at the Gymkhana. Play will begin at 2 p.m.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AN adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, in liquidation, was held yesterday at the Registered Office, Hummum Street, Mr. L. Penny presiding. The following liquidators' report was submitted:—The liquidation of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, began on the 26th April 1892, in accordance with the special resolutions confirmed on that date. The last accounts submitted to the shareholders were made up to 31st May 1891, and the secretaries and managers, therefore, at our request, handed us Statements of Accounts from that date to the date of the commencement of the liquidation, duly audited. These statements, together with the final accounts of the liquidation, are now submitted for the inspection of the shareholders. A general meeting was held on the 16th November 1892, whereat the resignation of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes as one of the liquidators, on the eve of his departure for England, was accepted and in his place, Mr. Alexander McLaggan was appointed liquidator. Three distributions have been made of the assets of the Company. The first was made payable on the 17th October 1892, amounting to Rs. 175 per share; the second of Rs. 600 on the 6th March 1893, and the third and final of Rs. 453 on the 17th April 1893, making a total distribution of Rs 1,228 per share. The accounts show certain sums remaining unpaid on account of dividends and distributions. As to the disposal of these sums, as well as other cash on hand, and the account books of the company, resolutions will be submitted for your adoption to-day.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—That the final accounts of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, in liquidation, dated the 1st August 1893, as well as the audited accounts of the company, signed by the late secretaries and managers, dated the 25th August 1892, as placed before this meeting by the liquidators, be and are hereby approved and adopted. That the sum of Rs. 18,729, since reduced to Rs. 18,129, being the total of unclaimed dividends and distributions, be handed to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., to be deposited by them in the Bank of Bombay in a separate account; and they be and are hereby authorised to pay all claims against the company in respect of the dividends and distributions. That the remaining balance of cash be handed to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., with authority to them to pay to the office establishment, by way of gratuity, the sum of Rs. 600, the remainder to be set aside to meet printing, advertising and other expenses that may arise in connection with the liquidation, and to recompense Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., for taking charge of the books of the company. The following extraordinary resolution was also adopted unanimously:—That all the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidators remain in charge of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co, under the provisions of section 199 of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882. That the thanks of the shareholders are due and hereby tendered to the liquidators for the satisfactory way in which the liquidation has been conducted and completed That the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, in liquidation, be and is hereby declared dissolved, subject to the provisions contained in section 187 of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman, who spoke in very complimentary terms of the manner in which Messrs. Forbes and Co., the agents and managers, had always done their best to promote the interest of the company before it went into liquidation.

THE KHANGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 116 Green Street, to receive an account showing the acts and dealings of the liquidators, and the manner in which the winding up of the company's affairs had been hitherto conducted by them. Mr. J. C. Fernandes, one of the liquidators, was called to the chair. The accounts submitted to the meeting by the liquidators, were passed. The liquidators were empowered to dispose of the furniture belonging to the company; and they were further authorised to distribute a third instalment of Rs. 2 per share to the shareholders. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SUN MILLS LIMITED.

MR. ASSUR VIRJI presided at the sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 320 Mint Road, when the following report of the directors for the year ending 30 June last was adopted:—It will be seen from the said Statement of Accounts, that the net profit of your Company for the year under review, including Rs. 3,439-15-3 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 47,562-10-5. Deducting from this amount, the sum of Rs. 20,250 being ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1892, which has been already paid, there now remains a balance of Rs. 27,312-10-5 available for distribution, which your Directors recommend should be applied as follows:—In payment of a dividend on 1,620 shares at the rate of Rs. 10 per share Rs. 16,200, to carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 10,000, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,112-10-5. Your directors beg to inform you that they have ordered out, in all 8,832 spindles with the requisite preparatory Machinery, a portion of which is already working, a portion is being erected and the balance is expected to arrive here shortly. Your mill premises, machinery and stock are insured for Rs. 9,02,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the company's articles of association Mr. Gokuldas Dolutram retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent. He was ordered to attend the office of the Official Assignee when he had done. His lordship postponed the examination till the 22nd November next.

RE PESTONJEE BOMONJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. In answer to his lordship's remark that, the schedule was not well prepared, and that the figures were given in round numbers, Mr. Manker explained that it was prepared under difficulties whilst the insolvent was in jail. His lordship granted the application.

RE HASANKHAN ALIKHAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. Writs were out against the insolvent from the Court of Small causes and he was compelled to hide himself. The application was granted,

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Russell applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, a manager of the Indian Opera Company, which was granted.

RE JEHANGIR NANABHOY GAZDAR,

Mr. Lalcaca, for a creditor, K, M, Setna, applied for a postonment of the examination of the insolvent, on the ground that the order had not yet been served on the insolvent's adoptive father. His lordship granted the application,

RE LEE CHINK CHEE,

Mr. J. E. Mody, for a creditor, applied for a week's postponment of the hearing of the rule granted in the matter. His lordship granted the application,

RE NURSEY PADAMSEY.

On the application of Mr Manker, insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule. A month's interim order was also granted on condition that the insolvent attended the office of the Official Assignee.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the result of the Monsoon Mud Sports, held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines:—

I.—EGGS-ACT PEGGING.

Steuart	1
Ferguson	2

II.—BALL WICKET RACE.

Steuart	1
Stevens	2

III.—CHATTY RACE COMPETITION.

Dare	1
Steuart	2

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

AN INDIAN QUEEN OF SONG.

THE "Native Opinion" has the following: "Londoners," says a London paper, "will have an opportunity shortly of listening to an Indian Princess, who aims at becoming one of our Queens of Song. The Princess Ahmedee, a descendant of the Royal House of Delhi, has embraced the profession of music; and made her debut at Cannes, where she sang to a large and distinguished audience at the Villa Edelweiss, among those present being the Duke of Cambridge. The Princess is said to possess all the characteristics of the Oriental, and is the only member of her family who is of Christian faith. Upon the recommendation of Lord Lawrence, the Queen some years ago conferred upon the mother of the young Princess the title of Lady with a pension of £200 per annum." Upon this the "Reis and Rayyet" has made the following comments:—"To us Indians that is mournful reading. To what base uses is our best blood—that of our most ancient and illustrious houses—coming to! Here is a Delhi Begum congratulated on becoming a Queen of Song! Queen of—Fiddle-sticks! We may next hear of a Raja of the "pave" or a Ranee of the Streets! In India, the unfortunate lady might any day have made a good match. How her mother went to England, we wonder."

REFORM OF THE CURRENCY.

The "Rast Goftar" writes: It is deplorable that the steps taken by the Government of India for the reform of the currency have not met with cordial co-operation from the Indian authorities. When they were appealed to for a remedy against the falling silver, they said that it lay within the competence of the Indian Government to take such measures as they considered advisable, and having allowed the Government to pass an Act embodying the recommendations made by a committee of experts which was appointed by the Ministry at Home, it is absurd for the Secretary of State to go on selling Council Bills in wreckless and wanton disregard of the object which the recent legislative enactment was intended to serve. The Indian Government fixed the price of the rupee at 1s. 4d., contemplating a gradual rise in its value consequent upon the closing of the mints, and the very next day after the Act was passed at Simla, the Council Bills were sold for less than this minimum.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—The action of the Secretary of State for India in allotting Council Bills below sexteen pence has once more thrown everything into confusion and thus confirmed the belief of those who from the outset thought that Government would be powerless to keep the rupee at 1s. 4d. The currency legislation effected a sudden revolution in the monetary system of this vast country and disturbed her commerce with silver-using countries in the Far East to an alarming extent. The mill industry has been crippled, and during the last two months trade and commerce have gone through a period of painful anxiety. But sanguine hopes were entertained that after some time all would be right. These expectations have, however, been cruelly disappointed by the extraordinary action of the India Office in selling Council drafts under the rate of Exchange fixed by the Government of India with the consent of the Secretary of State.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thunders against Lord Lansdowne: The last act of Lord Lansdowne is now accomplished. The coping stone of the arch of Exchange has been laid in its position. He burned to leave an imperishable monument of his handiwork in India. That to the evil genius of Sir David Barbour he has been able to satisfy that ambition. Who will grudge him the honour or dishonour of being the author of the Amended Currency Act and the Exchange Compensation allowance—the Act which by one stroke of the Viceregal pen has rendered the inhabitants—poor as they are—immeasurably poorer by many millions in order that a handful of Englisamen may carry on their golden trade with serene equanimity and without any of those ordinary risks which traders undergo in every other part of the civilised globe; and the Compensation allowance by which the harpies of the foreign taxation are to be allowed to eat their cakes and have them, too, at the expense of the famishing taxpayers! Thus has Lord Lansdowne made his Viceroyalty memorable; and thus has he completed the circle of that unspeakable greed, territorial and financial, which Lord Lytton commenced and Lord Dufferin continued. Need we say that we burn with indignation at these daylight deeds of wrong and injustice, of spoliation and high-handedness in the administraton of this country? We burn to see the hands of Retributive Justice overwhelming the perpetrators of these unchristian acts. We have no heart to enlarge on the theme. All that we had to say on it by way of arguments was said in our issue of 5th February last while criticising Lord Landowne's reply to the official deputation who waited on him to air their grievance touching that "debased coin," the Fifteen Pence Rupee!

ABOLITION OF A PROFESSORSHIP.

The "Rast Goftar" states: In the din and excitement of disturbances which filled men's minds in the city, the Government Resolution abolishing the post of Professor of Pharmacology has not received from the public the attention it deserves. The chair was endowed by the Gaikawar of Baroda for three years, and Dr. Bahadurjee, M.D., was appointed to it by the Government of Lord Reay. The period originally stipulated for by the Maharaja having expired, the Government have seized the opportunity of abolishing the chair. They were not forced to take this step against their will. They cannot advance the usual plea of want of funds. The Gaikawar offered to continue his contribution for two years more, and his offer was declined with thanks. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit offered to endow the chair, and his proposal, too, was declined with thanks. Lastly, Dr. Bahadurji offered to do the work without remuneration, and the answer was ever the same. The obvious inference left to be drawn from the Resolution and its accompaniments is that Dr. Bahadurji was sent about his business because, forsooth, he was judged by the Government unfit for the post,—so unfit that his service would not be worth anything, even if it could be had for nothing. The popular belief is that Dr. Bahadurji, a man of uncommon ability and attainments, has been victimized to the jealousy of Service men who cannot bear the intrusion of "outer barbarians" into their own sacred preserve. It is reported that the relations between Dr. Bahadurji and the College staff were not of the pleasantest, and in the abolition of the chair, in spite of the offers for its continuation, which would not have cost Government a farthing, people discern the result of Service combination.

The "Indu Prakash" says:—The Government of Bombay have now issued a Resolution anent the abolition of the additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College. It is the alleged withdrawal of the endowment by the Gaikawar that has caused the loss of a professorship to the College. To supply this defection Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit generously came forward once more, and offered to continue the work begun by the Gaikawar, but strange to say his gift was emphatically declined. We should like to know the true reasons which made the Principal of the College give this churlish advice to Government, the ostensible reason of course, being that the Professorship was not wanted. We should like to know as to when the College authorities came to this conclusion, and whether, if Lord Reay were still Governor of Bombay, these reasons would have found utterance. The Principal in advising that the chair of Pharmacology should be abolished gives it as one of his reasons that the appointment if at all allowed to exist, should be held by a specially trained expert to be brought out from England, and the contingency of Government going to such an expense being very remote, he sees no middle course but the outright extinction of the appointment. It is amusing to see the solicitude of the Principal for securing the services of experts for the College. We wonder how many young men that are pitchforked into the Professorial chairs are really experts. In declining the munificent offer of Mr. Petit, Government has in our opinion, done an unwise thing and in acting on the advice of the Principal they evidently are of opinion that no bread is better than half a loaf.

The "Gujerati" observes: From the very establishment of the Pharmacological Laboratory in the Grant Medical College persistent and systematic efforts have been made to thwart the success of the scheme, and wherever the management was expected, and from the Resolution Government have issued, announcing the abolition of the additional Professorship of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, it is clear that the opponents of the institution have succeeded in killing it. The reasons assigned for the abolition of the chair are utterly unsatisfactory. We are sorry the Resolution gives no detailed particulars regarding points on which the public require fuller information, and we have, therefore, to ask Government to publish the whole correspondence on the subject. Lord Reay's Government after full deliberation appointed Dr. Bahadurji to the newly-created professorship, and it is strange that the Surgeon-General should now insist upon conditions which were not then demanded and which none of the present psofessors of the Grant Medical College satisfy. The latter are at liberty to engage in lucrative private practice, but the Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology must not do so. We can well understand members of the Indian Medical Service standing up in opposition to Dr. Bahadurjee, but we scarcely thought that Government would take the mean-hearted step they have taken. Dr. Bahadurjee intimated his willingness to continue his duties without receiving any honorarium. But Government have for reasons known to themselves declined to accept his offer. Once more Lord Harris' Government have deliberately reversed the policy of his predecessor. The matter is very serious, and the public ought to insist upon the publication of the entire correspondence upon the subject, to enable them to arrive at a sound conclusion.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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F. BEAUCLERK.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

ABOUT £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making an influx of £825,000 since the previous Tuesday; and Consols further recovered ⅛ per cent. of the late drop, being quoted by Reuter at 98⅛. Also the market rates of discount were further reduced ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 4¼ and 4 per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent., to 107⅞; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 higher, at £64 13-16. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 34d., per oz; but, in New York, the value of the metal had become nominal again; demand Exchange on London being quoted half a cent lower, at 4·86⅛ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 345,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 73·75 cents per oz. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 99½; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·33.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot and arrival prices were all unchanged, excepting Egyptian "Fair" Brown, which was 1-16d., lower, at 4 9-16d., per lb. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, an advance of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, at 7⅞ cents per lb., but September Futures were only one point higher, at 7·52 cents. There were again no Receipts at the U. S. Ports, nor Exports to Europe, pending the opening of the new season on Friday.

The greatly improved Demand for Cotton in our local market yesterday has not been sustained, and only a small to moderate business has been done, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 Bijapore, at Rs. 170; and 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173; and they have contracted for 100 new Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 183; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 192; 200 each of Amli, at Rs. 204½; and Rampore, at Rs. 206½; and 100 each of Unjari, at Rs. 194; Dhulia, at Rs. 160½; and the same growth, at Rs. 158½ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, and a moderate export business has been done to-day; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a generally steady market. Linseed, however, has declined half an anna per cwt., and is now quoted at 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt.; other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,449	bales.
Wheat	5,249	cwt.
Linseed	2,465	"
Rapeseed	8,875	"
Poppyseed	1,566	"
Castorseed	1,125	"
Rice	11,604	"

FREIGHTS.—Business has been done to-day for October shipment to Havre, at 17s. 6d. per ton; but the tone of the market remains quiet, and rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d., Telegraphic; and 1s. 2 25-32 to 13-16d., Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3 1-16d., for three months' sight Credits, ready, and 1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d., for next year's delivery, very little business has been reported either way, and at the close, the market was a shade easier in the uncertainty which prevails as to the movement of the home authorities on matters affecting Exchange, and we closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 ⅜ to 25-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 2 13-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Francs do.	1·59 "

with Credits for 1894 quoted at 1s. 3 1/8d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and yesterday's closing rates for Fours have been maintained, leaving off this evening at 106¼ for cash, and 104 15-16 for the September account. The new 3½ per cent. Loan has declined to 96.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 10 in Central India and of Rs. 5 in Gulburga Cotton Mill shares are the only changes in our list this evening, the market remaining in a torpid state with quotations nominally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 30.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.
With effect from Friday, the 1st September, the tariff charges per word in messages to Foreign countries will be the same as those in force before the 1st August. Therefore the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be Rs. 3 and Annas 5 via Suez and Teheran, and Rs. 3 via Turkey.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th August, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	2	30 p.m.	23	2
Teheran	30	2	51 p.m.	..	18
Suez	30	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	23	...	1
" Madras	...	22	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 29.

10 p.m.	78·4

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	80·5

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	343
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during month	13·19
" year	57·26
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 30th August	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 26th August, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,17,598	2,70,495	5,255	3,93,348
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..	..	..	4,19,540
Decrease				26,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORELAND—August 25, at Lahore, the wife of W W Moreland, Boiler Maker, of a daughter, premature birth.

MARRIAGES.

LANE-RYAN—HASLETT—August 16, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Rev Fr St Guily, Walter James Lane-Ryan, Burma Forest Department, to Alice, eldest daughter of William Haslett, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, (retired).

UTTING—KERR—August 21, at St Macy Magdalene's, Mian Mir, by the Rev W B Handford, Frederick James Utting, Ordnance Department, to Lilian Maude Kerr, second daughter of the late CharlesKerr, D P W.

DEATHS.

BOOTH—August 26, at Kidderpore, Jessie Crawford, child of Patrick and Jessie Booth, aged 2 months and 4 days.
CAZALET—August 23, at Saugor, Captain William Home Cazalet, 10th Bengal Infantry (attached 8th Bengal Infantry) aged 41 years.
COLLINS—August 12, at Sibsagar, Lilian Grace, the wife of Sergeant-Inspector J Collins, of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles. Aged 23 years and 9 months.
DIXON—August 20, at Muzaffarpur, Tirhoot, of heart disease John Higginson Dixon, of Muckuah Tea Factory, Turcoulea Champarun, aged 45 years and 6 months.
GOMPERTZ—August 27, at Madras, Elizabeth Gompertz, the wife of Percy Talbot Mountjoy Gompertz, aged 27 years, 1 month and 15 days.
KNOWLES—August 20, at Gorakhpur, of heat apoplexy, Percival Henry Knowles, third son of Rev and Mrs Knowles, Gonda, Oudh, aged 31 years.
LEWIS—August 22, at Adelphus Cottage, Murree, Ida Isabella, the beloved wife of J S Lewis.
PICKFORD—August 25, at Calcutta, Ernest Allan, the beloved infant son of Allan William and Ada Pickford, aged 11 months and 25 days.
SLACK—August 22, at Calcutta, George William Slack, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893.

WE published on Tuesday a verbatim report of the important interview which took place on the 10th August at the India Office between Lord Kimberley and a deputation from the European Civil Services Association. The interchange of views on that occasion—the first on which the representatives of the Indian Uncovenanted Services have been received by any Secretary of State—has, at all events, one satisfactory result, the points on which the Government and the services are in agreement, and those on which there is a divergence of view are brought into relief. Not unnaturally Sir Roper Lethbridge, the Chairman of the London Committee, placed in the forefront of the case which the deputation desired to press upon the attention of Lord Kimberley, the failure of the Government to carry out the spirit, or even the letter, of the report of the Select Committee, of which Sir John Gorst was Chairman, except on the one point of the concession of the one and ninepenny rupee for pensions. The appointment of a Committee was fought against by the late Government in two successive years—1888 and 1889. It was proposed in the former year by Sir Roper, and in the latter by Sir Seymour King, and was defeated by the Government majority. It was only conceded in 1890, when Sir Roper was able to inform the Government that he had a majority on his side. Sir John Gorst introduced and carried a resolution to submit the appointment of a Select Committee which in due course reported on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services. Sir Roper complains that except on the one point "in regard to which the Committee gave absolute and specific directions that could not possibly be shirked," and one or two insignificant details the Committee's recommendations couched in general terms were not carried out. He claimed that effect should be given to the general recommendations of the Committee. He also urged that Mr. Curzon's undertaking, given when Under-Secretary of State for India, that "the India Office would press the Government of India to consider the conditions which have been applied to officers in the higher grade, and how far they were applicable to those of Uncovenanted Officers," was a promise that unless the Government of India objected, which was not likely, that the conditions of all the Services would be assimilated. It was further represented that the recent charges in the Indian currency, which have for their object the fixing of the rupee at one shilling and four pence, would really stereotype and make permanent the terrible losses from exchange by which Government servants have suffered so cruelly.

This reference to the possible effect of the recent currency legislation elicited from Lord Kimberley a statement which has special interest and importance in connection with the severe criticism which his lordship has drawn upon himself by his action in regard to the sale of Council Bills. As every knows the chief object of the Currency Legislation in question has been so far defeated by the attempt to sell Council Bills at "the market rate"—in other words, for what they would fetch—at a time when there is scarcely any trade demand for them. His lordship did not refer to this aspect of the currency question; but he repudiated in the strongest terms the assumption that it was the intention to stereotype the rupee at 1s. 4d. The Herschell Committee he said made it clear that in their view the closing of the mints might occasion a sudden and large rise in exchange which would create alarm in India, and cause a dislocation of business transactions which might be disastrous. With a view to limit the rise, they recommended that it should be fixed at sixteenpence. His Lordship went on to state that it is undoubtedly open to the Government to determine after experience of the working of the present rate what shall be the ratio hereafter. "I do not wish you to build upon the expectation that it is going to be raised higher than 1s. 4d.," said his lordship, "but still I should not like any one to be under the impression that the Government have actually laid down a hard and fast rule of 1s. 4d., which like the laws of the Medes and Persians can never be changed." It will be observed that the whole tenour of this statement is that the rupee will, if the step seems practicable, be fixed at a rate higher than the 1s. 4d. which has been somewhat loosely described as the maximum. Referring to the question of the currency, which ever and anon reappeared in the course of the interview, Lord Kimberley very pointedly directed attention to the repeated declarations made from time to time that the Government would not be able to mitigate the undoubted hardships experienced by their civil and military officers, until the currency was placed on a more satisfactory footing. Admitting that the Services have been subjected to what has been in effect a large reduction of pay, he proceeded to indicate the grave reasons which render it inadvisable to indemnify them at the cost of the taxpayer, and the desirability of re-establishing the financial equilibrium by other measures than the imposition of heavy additional taxes. The Government and Government servants are in the same boat and must share each other's risks: "After all, you must bear this in mind, that to a certain extent you have thrown your lot in with the Indian Empire, and that to a certain extent you must expect to bear the consequences, such as they may be. This great fall in exchange has been to our finances in India a great blow. You know the reason. It arose from our having to remit very large sums over to this country which must be paid in sterling. The remedy which we have applied with regard to the currency is one which we certainly resort to only because we hoped to be able to place our finances in a satisfactory position without imposing heavy taxation. But at the same time, without entering into the currency question, you know as well as I do that this measure which we have taken is one of the most serious character, and that it is impossible to foresee what the result may be. It is a measure which would not have been taken, unless we had seen that we had really no alternative but heavy taxation. As we are at present placed, we must proceed with very great caution indeed in throwing any aditional burden on our finances. You will understand that we are interested really in the safety of our rule in India, and we have to consider in all measures that we take, whether we are doing anything which should impair the stability and the security of our rule, on which your service depends." His Lordship confessed that in saying this he was preparing the Services against disappointment with the measures for reducing the losses by exchange incurred by officers of the Services which were shortly to be published. But it is all the same a very remarkable pronouncement.

It was only natural that the speakers should have given quite as much attention to the currency question as to the special grievances of the Services. Had the rupee remained at par, or even at one and ninepence, the grievances in question would never have been heard of. With respect to Sir Roper Lethbridge's contention that the recommendations of the Select Committee had been shirked, Lord Kimberley observed that the report placed on record academical opinions, and not resolutions, except on one point to which the Government had given effect—namely the one and ninepenny rate for pensions which his Lordship, not unreasonably, declined to regard as a "trivial" concession as Sir Roper Lethbridge pronounced it to be. Mr. Jenkyns essayed to show—and many will think he was right—that the recommendations of the Select Committee were of two classes; one class specific such as the fixing of the rate at which pensions should be paid; and the other general, touching subjects that required to be formulated by the Government of India, which could deal with them in the light of fuller information. But Lord Kimberley refused to look at the report in that way; what the Committee deemed necessary they recommended to be done; what they may have thought about other matters did not concern him. The report of a Committee of the House of Commons, said his Lordship, with a touch of sarcasm, is a document of so much weight, that like a Statute, it must be construed strictly. When the Committee said that the Government might fairly take into consideration the effect of the change in the respective values of gold and silver, it was a very academic sort of resolution; certainly the report did not say in so many words what should or ought to be the result of taking the matter into calculation. But the implication is sufficiently clear. However, Lord Kimberley admits that he is rather jealous of the House of Commons—"a body which we must all look up to—it is a most important body of the State," but it now takes a line different from its old line of supporting the Government in enforcing economy, and presses upon the Government the expenditure of money. "I am the more jealous of this," said his lordship, "when it relates to the money of the Indian taxpayer, because I consider there is no more cheap form of benevolence than giving to one person at the expense of others." This is certainly an aspect of the case that ought not to be disregarded. More consolatory perhaps to the deputation was the hope expressed by the Secretary of State that the measures recently adopted will have the effect of remedying one of the great difficulties under which Government and individuals alike have been suffering the want of means. But the success of the new policy has not been hastened by selling Council Bills for what they will bring in a depressed market.

THE recent agitation in Bareilly in connection with the slaughter of cattle by Mahomedans during the Bakri-Id festival formed the subject of an enquiry by the Commissioner of Rohil kund and resulted in the complete absolution of the Mahomedans for the part they took in the affray. It appears that the day before last year's Id festival a large number of Mussalmans applied to the Magistrate of Bareilly for permission to slaughter cattle in their own houses, but the Magistrate decided that it should not be allowed and was not the custom. On appeal the Commissioner upheld this decision, and he ruled that upon any person claiming exemption from municipal rules as to the slaughter of cattle, upon them lay the *onus* of proving the custom. This the applicant failed to do, but this year the Magistrate of Bareilly appointed a committee of Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen to consult together in the vain hope that they would be able to settle the dispute. On the announcement of their inability to come to terms he decided the matter himself, giving the owners of their houses in Mahomedan mohollas permission to slaughter kine. Neither Hindus nor Mahomedans approved of this ruling, and again appealed. The Commissioner of Rohilkhund on a further appeal being presented caused enquiries to be made, the result of which was that he found exceptions would lie in the case of twenty-four private houses, and the Commissioner granted licenses to such of those as were so situated as to be screened from the gaze of their neighbours and passers-by so that no offence could be caused to their humane or religious feelings. The terms of this decision seem so reasonable that it is surprising that persons professing themselves to be law-abiding should not be content The Hindu shopkeepers by a concerted arrangement closed their shops as a protest against this order. But it was a case of spoiling one feature of the face to offend another. They lost the incomes their shops would have yielded for ten days. The Mahomedan shops remained open and reaped the advantage of restricted competition, while the local authorities prepared to import supplies from other districts. But this was not necessary, and the Hindu shopkeepers finally grasping the situation re-opened their shops of their own accord. The Commissioner finds that many reports circulated to the detriment of the Mahomedans to the effect that they wantonly carted carcases through the streets and attempted to pollute Hindu wells and temples were without foundation. The Commissioner finds the Mahomedans behaved well throughout the crisis. Thirty-three Hindus were sentenced to imprisonment for attempting to loot a cow, another man has been committed to the Sessions for posting an inflammatory placard and five others imprisoned for assaulting an old Mahomedan woman who was carrying beef. In a resolution promulgating the report of the Commission the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the determination of Government—which is as applicable to Bombay as to any other part of the empire—to maintain the same principles which have hitherto guided it—first an impartial toleration of all creeds, the maintenance of the lawful liberties of all its subjects, and sternly to repress any person or class of persons who infringe the lawful liberty of others who insult their religion, or who deliberately wound their religious feelings; thirdly, when disputes arise as to what are the lawful liberties of any class, to decide according to established custom and usage as ascertained by patient inquiry from those who know the usage.

THE debate on the third reading of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill, which was to begin yesterday, is expected, according to the Ministerial organs to last till Monday next. Both sides will muster in full force for the final vote. The decision of the Parnellites to vote for the third reading of the Bill, has, it is stated, removed the last element of uncertainty as to the final stage of the measure in the House of Commons. The Bill is expected to reach the House of Lords in the course of next week. Lord Kimberley, Lord Salisbury, and the Duke of Devonshire have issued whips to the Liberal, the Conservative, and Liberal Unionist peers, respectively, asking them to make their arrangements to enable them to be present during the second reading, which will probably take place about the middle of September. It is expected that the debate on the second reading will occupy four days. Forty peers are said to have informed Lord Salisbury of their desire to speak against the Bill. Lord Dunsany has contradicted a statement, which was published on the 10th August, that he was heading a movement to form a cave and allow the Bill to pass the second reading. It is believed that what his Lordship desired to bring about was an agreement to mangle the Bill by crushing amendments and send it back to the Commons, with its throat cut. But Lord Salisbury's determination is to throw the Bill out of the window. An attack on the House of Lords is in preparation, on the ground that the Upper House had made up its mind to reject the Bill even before its provisions were known. A great deal of literature to the address of the House of Lords has been recently put into circulation amongst the constituencies by the Liberal organisations. Lord Randolph Churchill's leaflet on the House of Lords, which is being distributed by the Primrose League is the antidote to this propaganda. His Lordship tells the country that the Upper House is an invincible fortress with a garrison of irresistible strength, and will never allow the Bill to pass. He congratulates the Lords on the fact that now at length they will be found on the popular side, and with a good cause. Hitherto, he writes "the disadvantage which oppressed the House of Lords during two generations—up to the present day—has been that on them has fallen the burden of maintaining old, somewhat anomalous, and certainly unpopular laws. The following would be illustrations of this position—long opposition to the extension of the Franchise, a variety of Church questions, and an indisposition to give extension of rights to Nonconformity. The House of Lords supported for long the levying of Church rates, and resisted abolition of religious tests for educational and other great endowed institutions; and the presence in the House of Lords of the Episcopal Bench, no doubt, in former days, hampered it as to any liberal reforms in Ecclesiastical and Church matters." All this is now changed, and the throwing out of the Home Rule Bill will endear the House to the country.

THE effect on the market of the news telegraphed from Washington yesterday, that the House of Representatives have passed the Bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act by an overwhelming majority, has been less than might have been expected. The effect was in part discounted by the general belief that Congress would reverse the silver policy. Besides, it is not yet clear that the Senate will accept the Bill as it stands. A compromise is still possible, though whether any measure that does not provide for the total repeal of the silver legislation will be of long continuance, is very problematical. The silver interest will fight hard for the Senate is its last hope.

A BELGAUM correspondent writes:—A very pleasant dance preceded by a dinner, was lately given by Brigadier-Genl. Sir George Wolseley, at Belgaum. The dinner was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

In the House of Commons, last night, a discussion took place regarding the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot Command, which the Radicals criticized.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would raise the subject when the Army Estimates came on.

LATER.

An article has appeared in the *Daily News* of to-day strongly condemning the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot Command. The article says that Mr. Campbell Bannerman, the Secretary for War, ought to have stood firm against this act of nepotism while Lord Roberts was ready to accept the post.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

A fearful cyclone followed by a tidal wave swept the coasts of north and south Carolina, Georgia, and Florida on Monday doing colossal havoc. It is stated that five hundred people were drowned and killed.

Charleston and Savannah have been greatly damaged.

THE LATE MR. DAVIDSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. C. Davidson took place this morning in the new cemetery on the Sholapur Road, and was very numerously attended. The deceased being an officer in the Poona Volunteers, was accorded a military funeral. A firing party, under Lieutenant Millett, consisted of forty rank and file of that corps with band. The 72nd Field Battery supplied the gun carriage, and the coffin was covered by wreaths and crosses. The chief mourners were Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Betham, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, and Lieutenant Betham.

The following officers of the Poona Volunteers acted as pall-bearers: Majors Whiting and Dunsterville, Captain Bellers, Lieutenants A. Thomson, A. W. Thompson, and Armstrong.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, of the Church of Scotland, officiated at the grave. Among those present were General Blundell, the Hon'ble Messrs. Birdwood and Trevor, Mr. Batty, Mr. Mackenzie, Messrs. Ozanne, Whitworth, Vidal, Symonds, Wiltshire, Colonels Hutchinson, Godfrey, Cruickshank, and Prideaux, the Reverend Messrs. Gothard, Horne, and Small, Messrs. LeMesurier, Pitt, Wilkins, and Turnbull, Drs. Turnbull, Salaman, Burke and Clarkson.

THE BURMA COMMISSIONER AND THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 30.

It is reported here that the Chief Commissioner, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, will pay a prolonged visit to the Chin Hills during the coming cold season.

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF THE RANGOON PORT.

Out of a large number of applicants from the Indian Ports and from England, the Port Commissioners have selected Commander John Deane, of the Royal Navy, retired, as Deputy Conservator of the Port.

FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

A resolution on the subject of famine relief, based upon the experience of famines of the last two years, will shortly be issued by the Revenue Department of the Government of India.

MAXIM GUNS.

The long expected Maxim guns will arrive in India next week.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE SCHEME.

The Government of India formally expressed the approval of the Pasteur Institute Scheme promising, if many subscribed, to give the services of a qualified medical officer.

The scheme has been brought to the notice of all the local Governments.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy leaves Simla on Saturday.

RELIEFS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

The dates of reliefs in the Bengal Presidency, to be carried out next cold season, are fully published in the Quarter-Master General's Department.

THE HON. MR. MACKAY AND THE COUNCIL BILLS.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay will ask the following question in the Supreme Council to-morrow:—"Whether representations have been made to the Government of India by various public bodies during the past few weeks, complaining of the action of the Secretary of State in not fixing some minimum for the sale of his Council drafts during the present dull season, so as to give a basis on which commercial transactions might be arranged in view of serious losses which have been incurred and disorganisation to trade which has arisen through the violent fluctuations in exchange;" "whether also any action has been taken upon the representations received by the Government, and if communications, if any, which have passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State upon the subject will be published for general information."

Sir David Barbour will reply.

PUBLIC THANKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall to-day, attended by the leading merchants it was resolved that public recognition be accorded to the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., for services rendered to the entire community in connection with the currency reform, and eminent public services as citizen, merchant, and a member of the Council. A committee was formed to arrange details and raise subscriptions.

APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Captain Stokes, K Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Lucknow, succeeds Captain Mercer as Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Artillery in India.

FORCES FOR THE ZHOB VALLEY.

The presence of robber bands in the Zhob Valley has necessitated the despatch of small reinforcements to Mir Ali Khel and Moghul Kot. Twenty-five sabres of the 5th Bombay Cavalry and fifty rifles of the 19th Punjab Infantry, have been sent to those outposts.

AFFAIRS AT KHELAT.

Troops start on Thursday for Khelat. The 40th Pathans from Chaman go also.

Sir James Browne is still at Ziarat.

Mustung probably will be permanently occupied.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

H. E. the Viceroy received the sister of the Khan of Khelat at a private interview, this afternoon. She was attended by three of her principal jaghirdars. The object of the interview was to obtain a reconsideration of the Khan's case.

THE VACANCY IN THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

The nomination of Mr. Justice Parker to succeed the Hon. Mr. Garstin as a member of the Governor's Council, which was recently subject to a strong protest by the local press, is now stated to be doubtful. The Secretary of State will make no appointment yet.

GILGIT NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPNDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

A Wing of the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, with two guns at the Kohat Mountain Battery, left Abbottabad on Tuesday, for the Khagan Valley. On arrival at Khagan village a detachment will be left for convoy duty, and the remainder of the Gurkhas with the mountain guns will accompany the 23rd Pioneers to the mouth of the Babusar Pass, Basal being reached about 7th September.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A soldier of the Middlesex Regiment died on Monday, at Quetta, from hydrophobia.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 30.

Mail steamer Surat, from China, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 29th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne, having left Kurrachee on Wednesday the 30th instant, at noon, is expected here on the morning of Friday, the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 13-16
Bar Silver	34

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much interest the leading article in your paper of the 24th instant regarding the action of the Secretary of State with regard to the currency question, and I beg to draw your attention to my financial scheme of the 26th July, 1893, a copy of which I sent you and in para. 2 with sub-paras. of introduction, and paras. 2 and 3 with sub-paras. of Part 1 of which I have clearly put forward the position in which the Government of India and the Secretary of State will find themselves after acting on the Herschell Committee's report. I am glad to see that my humble predictions are turning out completely correct. I may draw your attention to the fact that though the Herschell Committee's deliberations were very minute on every point, yet they did not touch on the question of the silver debt of the 280 millions of her Majesty's Indian subjects. The evidence of not a single native was taken, nor were they or their interests represented before the Committee by a native, and decision it may be said was given on a subject so vitally concerning them while they were out of court.

I see from your paper of the 7th instant that you have published a few paras. of my paper, but I have not seen any review of it by your impartial journal. I should have thought you would have welcomed any moderate criticisms from a purely native source as no such have as far as I am aware hitherto practically appeared.—Yours, &c.,

SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

Secunderabad, Aug. 28.

THE SERVICES OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully endorse the views of your correspondent Mr. D. Wasudev Charya. The Bombay police force, undermanned as it is at present, has done meritorious service to the city under the guidance of our most experienced and energetic Police Commissioner Mr. Vincent. It is one thing to do duty, but doing duty at the risk of life without food and rest can certainly be classed meritorious, and as his Excellency the Governor has rewarded those who have assisted the police, it is but just and proper that the citizens of Bombay should recognise such exceptionally good services rendered by the police. I say that not only those who have been severely wounded and are now lying in the police hospital but others who have worked day and night to suppress the riot, feeling at heart the safety of the people and their property, should be rewarded. I trust that the meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities will take this fact into their consideration, and out of the subscription collected, and to be hereafter collected, will see their way to set apart a sum to reward those of the police who really deserve to be rewarded.—Yours, &c.,

B. M. B.

August 30.

"THE PARSEES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Brother Jonathan seems to be peculiarly fortunate in his knowledge of India and her people. In the August number of the *American Agriculturist* there is a sprightly little contribution from the pen of one Mr. E. B. Simmons who writes from Calcutta on the above subject. The theories started in the contribution in question are too novel to be allowed to go unnoticed in the newspapers of a city which claims to be the stronghold of the Parsees of India. Instead of entering upon the rather delicate task of offering any remarks of my own thereon, I shall be quite content with a bare enumeration of the theories, which the article suggests to my mind. I leave the task of criticism to European savants or any Zoroastrian Shams-ul-Ulma in the second city of the Empire who would care to do so. As regards the very first statement in the facts culled out of the article and noted below, the Government of Lord Lansdowne may probably hold the Census Commissioner, Mr. Baines, responsible for the very grave blunder he appears to have committed in his recent operations in connection with the Census of 1891, if they are disposed to credit the figures—startling as they are—of Mr. Simmons.

(1) The Parsees of India form almost 20 per cent. of the whole population.

(2) They are recognised as the most respectable and thriving Hindoos.

(3) They are called Atashparasht or fire-worshippers.

(4) Polygamy, except after nine years of sterility is forbidden.

(5) A coolie perfectly nude takes dead children to the iron gratings in the Tower of Silence.

Indeed there can be but one conclusion, to my mind, from the above. Either that Mr. Simmons trusts too far in his casual informant; or that the Indian Census Statistics and Zoroastrian philosophy are both concurrently assuming different forms under the ægis of some occult phenomena, for which Koot Hoomi or Madame Blavatsky will render some account from their unapproachable distant homes, or quite possibly, Mrs. Besant may enlighten us on that score in the course of her forthcoming lecturing tour in India next cold weather.—Yours, &c.,

JUNIUS.

Surat, Aug. 29.

MAHOMEDANS AND SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please ask, through the medium of your paper, the Government of Bombay to see whether the correspondence sent to them by the Joint Secretary "Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam," dated 20th August, and published in your issue of the 23rd idem, is sent with a view to create sympathy for the Mahomedan rioters of Bombay, or is there some real sincerity in the movement against the Resolution of Mr. Peel. We, mofussilites, have full sympathy with the Resolution, and hence this note is sent to you.—Yours, &c.,

MOFUSSIL MAHOMEDAN.

Khandeish, Aug. 28.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE inquiry by the District Magistrate into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank continued on Friday. The proceedings were shortened by a marked copy of the printed depositions before the District Judge in April 1892 being put in, after which the Magistrate asked the defendants if they wished to make any defence. The defendants said they would reserve their defence. The Public Prosecutor summed up commenting on the evidence, and pointing out its bearings. The prosecution maintained that criminal breach of trust, cheating, and conspiracy to cheat had been fully made out, and Mr. Strachey stated under each charge what he claimed to have proved. Mr. Howard shortly explained why the defendants had decided not to lay their defence before the Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate said he considered it necessary that the case should be tried by the High Court, and he adjourned the hearing until 5th September, as was understood in order to allow the defendants to find bail.

THE total length of the Panir tunnel on the Mushkaf-Bolan line, the headings of which have just been successfully connected, is about 1,030 yards. It comes next, but a very long way after, the great boring through the Khojak, which is 4,300 yards. The Mushkaf Valley Railway to Quetta, by the way, will not be finished until April 1896, as the Government will not have the money wherewith to complete it at any earlier date.

THE rails are now laid over the greater part of the new line between Lucknow and Rai Bareli, and the line should be open very shortly. This, however, writes the local paper, is after more than the proverbial many days. The earthwork had been finished and rails had arrived before the autumn of last year, but the sleepers, which were expected in September, did not come for months after they were indented for. Not only so, but when the sleepers did arrive, they came without keys, so that it was well on in the summer of this year before the work of laying the rails could be proceeded with. The clerk who bungled the indent at home will probably live to bungle again: that is the humour of it; but in the meantime the capital expended on the railway, which might have been bringing in interest for months past, has been lying unproductive.

FINAL sanction has been accorded to the following camps:—Rawalpindi—from the 25th November to the 23rd December: 15th and 60th Field Batteries No. 22 Company (Heavy) Southern Division, Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Mountain Batteries, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Devonshire Regiment, Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers, 14th and 15th Sikhs, 25th, 26th, 30th and 33rd Punjab Infantry. Agra—15th to 27th January: Royal Welsh Fusiliers, East Surrey Regiment and 17th Bengal Infantry.

THE Committee appointed to consider the question of Bengal Cavalry lines have completed their report. The Committee have gone into the matter carefully and at great length, and their recommendations should serve to facilitate a decision by Government on the troublesome points which are frequently cropping up in connection with the housing of the sowars. The disputes between regiments when changing stations on relief should at least be put an end to, as they are neither seemly nor profitable.

THE Opium Commissioners, writes the *Pioneer*, should be very wideawake indeed to the consumption of the drug among the manly races of Upper India which furnish the real fighting material for the Native Army. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the Sikhs are confirmed opium-eaters, and any attempt to deprive them of what they have come to regard less as a luxury than a necessity would be attended with the gravest political danger. Inquiries should be made not merely in the Sikh towns and villages, but in the regiments boasting splendid specimens of the race. Further information should be obtained as to the use of the drug by the men on active service. It would be found that the opium-eating sepoy stands the extremes of temperature, particularly severe cold, better than his companion who has no taste for opium; and that as regards dysentery and kindred complaints he enjoys extraordinary immunity. He does not smoke opium, but uses it just as a European takes quinine in a feverish climate. He knows its virtues, and experience has shown him how and when he should take it. Medical officers of Sikh regiments should be examined, particularly those who have been on service: their testimony would be most valuable. The Royal Commission will find almost a consensus of native opinion, such at least as is worth having, against abolishing the cultivation of the poppy, and facts will be placed at its disposal which will completely upset the ridiculous theories regarding the ill-effects which it produces on the general population.

AN arrangement which will be gratifying to passengers who are compelled to travel between Calcutta and Simla, will be inaugurated on the 1st of October. The up and down Chord Mail trains on the East Indian Railway will be accelerated. The up mail will leave Howrah as at present, but will reach Kalka at 10-10 a.m., that is, one hour and thirty-five minutes earlier than at present. The down train will leave Kalka at 3-50 p.m., that is, one hour and fifty minutes later than at present, but will arrive at Howrah to its present timing. Over an hour and a-half will thus be saved between Calcutta and Simla. But the change means a great deal more from a postal point of view. At present the Calcutta mails are not delivered in Simla until the morning following their despatch from Kalka, that is to say, that letters arrived so late in the evening at Simla that they are not delivered till next morning. By the arrangement which comes into force on the 1st of October, letters arriving at Kalka in the morning will be delivered the same evening in Simla—a saving of twelve hours.

FROM the 1st of October the management of the East India Railway will introduce an acceleration of their mail train service—already by far the best in India—between Kalka and Calcutta, which will enable the public to feel the full benefit of the chord line to Umballa and the extension to the foot of the hills. The up-mail will leave Howrah at the same hour as at present, but will reach Kalka at 10-10 a.m. This represents a saving of an hour and thirty-five minutes on the journey, and it will make all the difference to the travelling public as enabling them to get on to Simla comfortably during daylight. The down-train will leave at 3-50 p.m., that is, nearly two hours later than a present: a difference which will allow the traveller from the hills to start at a reasonable and civilised hour, instead of having either to enter his tonga in the grey of the morning or to break his journey by spending a night at Solon. The boon will be immensely appreciated during the forthcoming autumnal clearance. The train will reach Howrah at the same time as it does now.

WILD rumours are circulating in the Cawnpore bazars to the effect that there is to be a huge riot there about Sunday next. The ill-feeling that now exists between the Hindus and Mahomedans arose out of an incident which occurred some five or six days ago. Someone, either through a spirit of mischief or malice, threw the head of a cow into one of the leading local temples, and naturally the Hindus were wrath.

SOMETHING will be done to clear the Paris streets of the ruffians who have been a terror for some time past to peaceful people living in semi-deserted places in the suburbs of the French capital, by an important capture just made by the police. They have succeeded in catching no fewer than five of these scoundrels, who belonged to a regular gang, all of whom were wanted for robbery with violence as well as in two cases for murder. The names of these gentry are suggestive, being more like those of wild Indians than of civilized beings, yet they appear to have no others so far as they themselves or their acquaintances are aware. One is the "Terror of Montmartre," another "The Butcher," the third "Grosse Legume" (a slang term for an important person, or a "swell"), the fourth "The Piano," and the fifth "The Jaundice," or jaundiced one. The officials of the Police Department specially charged with the detention of this gang previous to their trial cannot be having a very pleasant time of it.

EXCEPT in regard to the collection of the tax on houses and the registration of deaths, the administration of the Dindigul Municipality during 1892-93 continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Chairman to the good work done by the Councillors generally and by Dr. Chester in particular. Except in regard to roads, vaccination, and registration of vital statistics, the administration of the Tuticorin Municipality during the same year continued to be, on the whole, above the average.

WE are glad to learn that the accounts, telegraphic and otherwise, published in a contemporary concerning a reported outbreak of enteric fever among the men of the Wiltshire Regiment at Jhansi are greatly exaggerated. The number of cases in hospital is only fourteen, or about half of that stated, and most of these are of some standing, the patients being covalescent. This number is nothing abnormal considering the time of year and the fact that three deaths occurred in a few days was due to chance, and not to any increase of the disease.

SIGNOR Sonzogno is credited with the intention of reviving the old Theatre Italien of Paris. He is, at any rate, said to be now in negotiation with M. Gailhard, the idea being to organize an Italian company to give a series of representations of the newest Italian operas unknown to Paris, the performances taking place on the "off" nights of the Grand Opera. The season will not, in any event start until the spring, and it is not improbable that, the company may afterwards visit London.

A MARRIAGE ceremony was interrupted at St. Denis the other day in a singular manner. The bride, in her white dress and wreath of orange blossoms, was escorted to the Town Hall, where the public official whom we call the Registrar was in attendance, with his tri-coloured scarf of office round his waist. Presently the bridegroom appeared with his friends, and the formalities proper to the occasion were begun. At the moment when the young lady was asked whether she consented to take the young man for her husband, the Registrar uttered a cry of surprise. He was casting his eye over the bride's certificate of birth, and he there discovered that through some strange mistake that had never been rectified, she had been registered as a boy, although her name was correctly given as Eliza Webert. The discovery put an end to the proceedings, much to the discomfiture of all concerned. There will be some little delay before Mdlle. Webert will be able to settle in proper legal form the question as to her sex.

A MAN who at one time attracted a good deal of attention by his revolutionary writings has just died in the Laennec Hospital in Paris. This was M. Garderot, the proprietor, editor, and sole writer of the "Pere Peinard" (the old fag or drudge), and of the "En-dehors." He was looked upon as rather a crazy person. The "Pere Peinard" was printed by himself in an attic in a dirty little street in the Quartier Latin. At the time of his death he was really under a sentence of imprisonment, but a few days previously, when his illness became serious, the authorities kindly allowed him to be removed in a cab from the Ste. Pelagie prison to the hospital where he died. He was only 34 years of age. Consumption, brought on, it is said, by privations endured during a six months' sojourn in London, when he had no means of livelihood, was the cause of death.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just had to decide a novel kind of libel case, for such it was, although technically it took the form of an action by a widow for damages for the loss of her late husband. M. Cornet, an overseer at the Western of France engine works, was severely criticised lately in some articles in a trade paper called "L'Echo des Chemins de Fer." He took the criticisms very much to heart, so much so that he committed suicide. He left a widow and one child. Madame Cornet, being of opinion that her husband's death had been caused in reality by the articles in question, sued the proprietors of the paper for 2,000*l.* damages. The Court in its judgment holds that as M. Cornet's suicide was brought about by calumnious imputations and menaces, the proprietors of the paper in which they appeared are responsible, and has awarded the full amount of damages claimed, at the same time condemning the defendants in costs.

HAMMOCKS, piazzas, comfortable cane chairs, couches, and cushions are a special study of the American chatelaine in the hot weather, and some of the hints given in the States papers are accompanied by illustrations that appeal to all who feel the heat of this tropical August. Flowing vines cluster all over the supports, while the lounger in the canopied hammocks "lie beside their nectar" in the form of lemonade or claret cup, in a crystal jug, set out on a little table with a glass barrel of ice hard by. It is urgently advised that a special corner of the summer piazza be set apart for the children, where doll-babies and their particular belongings may lie about with all the abandon peculiar to them. But if American children are like their little English cousins, it will be found a vain device to keep them away from their grown-up friends. A child's happiness is never complete unless it is shared by a kind-hearted elder, whose approbation seems to give it the last touch of joy and delight.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: A difficulty which has arisen in connection with the manœuvres next month at Guns in Hungary in the presence of the Emperor William, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Saxony, an English Prince, and a Russian Grand Duke, shows the curious position of the Emperor with regard to the Hungarian half of the Monarchy. Four army corps are to take part in the manœuvres, and it was considered natural that the Landwehr of both the Austrian and Hungarian army corps should accompany them. The Hungarian Government, however, protested, because the Constitution stipulates that the Emperor shall never allow foreign troops to enter Hungarian territory, with a view, of course, in case of a revolution, to prevent Austrian troops from being called to aid in restoring order.

THRESHING CHAFF, observes the *Pioneer*—that is the only description which can appropriately be applied to the labours of the Opium Commission. Everybody knows that a great part of the work of Indian administration, especially in its secretariat aspect, consists in doing over again what has been done before. The waste of power is sometimes inevitable, at other times it is palpably due to the need of an escape channel for unemployed energies; but in any case a decent period is usually allowed to elapse before the stone which has been brought to the bottom of the hill is rolled up again with the object of repeating the process. There has been no such regard for appearances in the case of the Opium Commission. It is possible that some of the nine Royal Commissioners may be unaware that there is no single aspect of the opium question which has not been thoroughly investigated: men like Lord Brassey can scarcely be expected to keep themselves continually conversant with the various topics of Anglo-Indian rule; but on the other hand, it is only charitable to suppose that others, like Mr. W. S. Caine and Sir James Lyall, know that all they have now been set to do was done, and done well, not two years ago. The Commission has been appointed, as Mr. Gladstone said, to inquire into the whole subject of the manufacture, sale and consumption of opium in India; but so far as the instruction of the Commons is concerned—though of course it would be absurd to suppose that a Royal Commission is ever constituted for that purpose—precisely the same end might have been attained by bidding the Clerk of the House read the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for January 9th, 1892. It is not very long document, only some 126 pages, but contains the gist of informed opinion in every province of India on the very topics the new Royal Commission has been set to sift, and it is safe to say that sift the Commissioners never so wisely they will learn nothing that is not therein contained. That of course is not to say that the Commission will have no practical results: Mr. Caine, at all events, may be trusted to do his utmost to place old facts in a new light which better suits his own prepossessions, than the dry narrative of a Government of India despatch; but it does show in the most striking, and we fear, we must say alarming, manner possible to what Indian administration is being brought by the exigencies of party warfare at St. Stephen's.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, W. G. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

THE BIGGARIES' CHAWLS.

The Committee considered letter No. 10980, dated 28th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Framroj Pestonji and Co., the lowest of seven tenders received for the construction of biggaries' chawls at Bori Bunder, at rates aggregating Rs. 58,839-8-3 plus Rs. 2,600 for certain items for which lump sums were given in the estimate, which work would have to be done either through the contractors or departmentally after the details were given.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

STORM-WATER DRAINS IN AGRIPADA.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Tejoo Kaya and Tulsidas Khimji, the lowest of five tenders received for the construction of storm-water drains and new roads (Morland Road) in Agripada for Rs. 48,649, including 10 per cent. contingencies. The estimated cost of the work as sanctioned amounts to Rs. 60,400.

FIRE-BRIGADE STATION AT COLABA.

The Committee also accorded sanction to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Ruttonji Bazonji and Co., the lowest of the four tenders received for the construction of the Fire Brigade Station at Colaba, at schedule rates aggregating Rs. 25,147-11-1, including 10 per cent. contingencies.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY TRAMWAY.

Further consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 21st instant, reporting that having regard to the extreme importance of moving troops as rapidly as possible, he authorised their conveyance by tramway, as a charge upon the city under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, and directed the Executive Engineer to erect shelter sheds for the troops at a large number of points, as also one or two temporary latrines.

Letter No. 11016, dated 28th instant, from the Commissioner, was also submitted, reporting that the Tramway Company have preferred bills for Rs. 858-7-0 for conveyance of troops, &c., which amount has been ordered to be paid from surplus cash balance.

The letters were recorded.

ACCURACY OF OUR REPORT.

While the last item was being discussed, Mr. Kabraji wished to make a personal explanation with regard to what had appeared in the two English dailies on the subject of the discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Committee on the purchase of the stores for the military, posted in several parts of the town. It was stated in the reports that he was the only member, who took exception to the action of the Commissioner, which was not correct.

The Chairman said that the subject referred to by Mr. Kabraji could not be discussed, because it was not a matter before the meeting. Mr. Kabraji was probably referring to the letter which was written by him to the papers, and all that he (the Chairman) could say with regard to the reports which appeared in the papers was that they were substantially correct.

Mr. Kabraji was proceeding to make further remarks when

The Chairman said that it was no use discussing a matter which was not before the meeting.

Mr. Kabraji said that the other members did not withdraw their opposition, and it was incorrect to say that they did.

Mr. Geary offered to explain the circumstances under which certain members expressed their satisfaction at the Commissioner's action in the matter, when

The Chairman said that it would not be proper to discuss a subject which was not before the Committee.

BULLOCKS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee considerd letter No. 10727, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Committee's resolution No. 1749, dated 31st May last (sanctioning the purchase of 15 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 150 each and 15 pairs at Rs. 120 from Messrs. Kursedjee and Sons, Kirkee), that the Health Officer thought it necessary to purchase 19 pairs at Rs. 150 and 11 pairs at Rs. 120. The excess of Rs. 120 will be met out of the grant for the purchase of bullocks, Health Department Budget.

Dr. Viegas moved that tenders should be called for before the commencement of next year, in order to ascertain whether bullocks could be obtained from other dealers. The proposition was lost, the Committee agreeing by a majority, only to record the letter.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Consideration was given to letter No. 10856, dated 25th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the item of Rs. 75,200 entered at page 76 of the Loan Works Budget for 1893-94 for further alterations and improvements at Malabar Hill Reservoir, an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,500 for the work of covering the floors of the vaults under the filters with 1" of Indian patent stone, and repointing the walls under the vaults up to the springing of the arches with the same material. Stating that the necessity for this work arises from the leakage which undoubtedly occurs in the area referred to and in the distributing basin.

It was resolved, after some discussion, to postpone the consideration of the question, and to request the Commissioner to inform the Standing Committee what portions of the work of rendering the Malabar Hill Reservoir water-tight had been done, and the cost, and what remained to be done.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. S. BEGBIE, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to the Commissariat Deparment.

CAPTAIN J. R. PARKINSON, Hampshire Regiment remains at home on extended leave till the 27th proximo.

LIEUTENANT C. E. Luard, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on probation for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, Derbyshire Regiment, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal, next cold season.

SUFFICIENT CAVALRY and Infantry have been despatched from Dera Ismail Khan to Kajuri Kach, to replace those of the present garrison rendered ineffective by the late fire.

LIEUTENANT R. G. B. LOVETT, Welsh Fusiliers, is granted six months' leave to England, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant A. C. S. Clarke, 19th Bengal Lancers, three months' leave on private, affairs.

THE following are the average prices of mules sanctioned by the Government of India for the official year 1893-94:—Artillery draught mules Rs. 450 each, ordnance mules Rs. 400 each, baggage mules Rs. 150 each.

LIEUTENANT H. H. AUSTIN, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command: and Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay to the Meerut Command.

THE Quetta Horse Show, will be held on the 3rd and 4th of October next, and it is believed that 1,000 horses will attend the fair. Government have intimated that they regret they cannot increase their grant of Rs. 1,000 to the show.

LIEUTENANTS P. S. HICKS, Hampshire Regiment, and S. C. Long, Rifle Brigade, have been posted to the 1st Battalions of their respective regiments; and Lieutenants A. D. Lewes, Scots Fusiliers, and I. R. Chamberlain, Scottish Borderers, to the 2nd Battalion.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, to be Quartermaster. 1-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant R. D. Angelo, to be Adjutant. 1-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant A. B. Lindsay, from 1-4th Gurkhas, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

SANCTION has been accorded to the extension to the three Presidencies of the rule laying down that a candidate cannot be permitted to present himself for examination in the same language and test more than three times, if the examination be a purely voluntary one: this rule was formerly applicable to the Madras Presidency alone.

THE undermentioned officers attend the instruction class for Acting Paymasters to be assembled in the offices of the Controllers of Millitary Accounts on the 1st proximo:—*Western Circle*—Lieutenants C. C. Cobbe, East Kent Regiment. G. D. Mackenzie, Gordon Highlanders; C. C. Herbert Stepney, King's Royal Rifle Corps. *Eastern Circle*—Captain W. H. Trethewy, Hampshire Regiment; G. F. Mockler, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; H. H. W. Nason, Essex Regiment; and Lieutenant E. F. Milner, Royal Irish Regiment.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

AT the Special Court, held yesterday, at the County Jail, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against fifty Mahomedans who stood charged with rioting at Bhendy Bazaar, and assaulting policemen in the execution of their duties on the 11th inst.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeard to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. Kolah, De Souza, Kapadia, Sealy, and others. As on the previous occasion there was a large crowd of Mahomedans standing outside the jail to know the fate of their friends and relatives concerned in the riot.

Roghoovi Salagram, a sweetmeat-seller, having his shop at Pydhownee, being examined by Mr. Little, said, that on Friday, the 11th instant, his shop was closed, as it was the last day of the Hindu month. Stones were thrown at his shop by the Mahomedans, in the evening. His shop was broken into, and property, consisting of goods and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 looted. His shop was very large, and it was entirely looted. About Rs. 2,000 in cash were stolen. When his shop was looted he was upstairs, and he saw from one of the windows some of the Mahomedans who were looting his shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy witness said that he came down to his shop, at about 2 p.m. after it was looted by the Mahomedans.

Ramsuruk Sivgoolam, being examined by Mr. Little, said that he was employed at a Jain Temple, called Parasnath Temple, at Pydhownee. On the 11th inst. he was in the temple when some Mahomedans got on to the verandah of the temple. Witness then closed the verandah of the temple. The Mahomedans then threw stones at the temple, and broke many window-glasses. Afterwards the police arrived, and two basketful of stones were picked up from the verandah of the temple. Great many Mahomedans were running about the street. They had also sticks in their hands.

Ramdeen Thakoreprasad, a custodian of a Jain temple, Naminn, being examined by Mr. Little, said that on the afternoon of the 11th instant, there was a great disturbance at Pydhownee. There was a great crowd of Mahomedans there. They threw stones at the temple, and broke many window-glasses.

Police sepoy No. 928 E identified a prisoner whom he arrested at Pydhownee, in the act of trying to force open the door of a temple.

Several policemen, who were on duty at Bhendy Bazaar on the first day of the outbreak, and who made many arrests, were then examined by Mr. Little. Their evidence went to show that the prisoners, whom they had arrested, were, at the time, either throwing stones at the several shops belonging to Hindus, at that locality, or assaulting Hindus with sticks. These policemen also indentified the prisoners whom they had arrested.

Mr. Little then closed the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate then asked the accused whether they wished to make any statement with regard to the charges preferred against them. The most of the accused pleaded not guilty, and said that they were arrested by the police either while they were returning home from the musjid, or going to their work. They also said that, they had no weapons in their hands, and that they did not take any part in the riots. Some of the accused persons desired to call witnesses. The Magistrate remarked that it was very strange that the witnesses had not been called in Court, although he had given distinct orders to the accused that they should be ready with their witnesses that day.

Mr. DeSouza here drew the Magistrate's attention to the fact that, as no evidence of identification had been produced against the accused Nos. 31 and 45, they might be discharged.

The Public Prosecutor, in consultation with Mr. Brown, having admitted the fact, the Magistrate discharged those two prisoners for want of identity.

The Magistrate then framed the charges against the rest of the accused, under Sections 147, 148, 149, and 152 of the Penal Code, for rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in execution of their duties. These charges were read out, and explained to the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. DeSouza then, in addressing the Court, raised a preliminary technical objection that the accused should be tried separately as the offences committed by them constituted in nearly all cases "separate transaction."

Mr. Little said that the offences were committed in a particular district nearly on one road, and at one time, and they were all arrested within a couple of hours.

His Worship remarked that the rioting was a continued transaction, and therefore the course followed by the prosecution was right and proper. He was, however, willing to reserve the "point," if Mr. De Souza so desired.

Mr. DeSouza: No, Sir, I dont desire anything of that sort.

Mr. Sealy said that no evidence had been adduced to show that the accused had constituted an unlawful assembly at one place and time for the attainment of a common object. The evidence was mainly that of police, uncorroborated by any independent testimony. He said that if thousands of stones were thrown, where were the persons who were struck.

Mr. Kolah, on behalf of the accused No. 39, said that his client was the victim of the general capture of the rioters.

Mr. Kapad

COTTON MILL MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the current issue of the *Indian Textile Journal* there appears a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Textile Philosopher," which no doubt will be read with considerable interest at a time when the question of better management of mills is being so freely discussed. As an assistant at one time in one of the largest cotton mills in this city, I had ample opportunities of observing the ways and doings both of the masters and the overlookers, and I am of opinion that unless the unnecessary and annoying interference on the part of some of the agents and their favourites is put a stop to progress towards reform will be retarded and good and willing workers will have to search out for better situations. You had a very able leader in your issue of 27th July on Mill Reform, and the *Indian Textile Journal* follows it up this month by an article inviting the suggestions of masters and overlookers on the subject; but the writer of the latter is not perhaps aware that these managers or overlookers are a good deal handicapped and hesitate to give out their thoughts through fear of being dismissed. Unless the agents themselves are educated and trained in the line as suggested by you, Sir, the best of managers will be helpless to carry out reform and improve the present gloomy aspects of the industry.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 30. AN EX-CARDER.

RAPIDITY OF POSTAL DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Patience," in your issue of to-day, seems to have undoubted good cause to complain of the Postal Department, but to show that the Bombay Post Office is capable of better things, I may mention that just before 2 p.m., on Saturday last, I posted a letter in the Fort, addressed to a friend at Malabar Hill, and by 7 p.m., the same evening, the postman delivered the reply at my bungalow on Cumballa Hill. This is I take it almost a record performance.—Yours, &c.,

RECORD.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR DHULIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Under the presidency of Mr. A. B. Steward, District Judge, Khandeish, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stones of the Municipal Vernacular School and the Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School were celebrated in the Municipal park in a large mandap specially erected for the purpose, with great pomp and ceremony. Mr. A. Steward had kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Municipal Vernacular School, and Mr. A. Cumine, Collector of Khandeish, had consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School. Besides the above two gentlemen the following were present on the occasion:—Messrs. Dodgson, Assistant Collector, Oliver, Dalal, Civil Surgeon, Y. V. Niphadkar, pleader, J. B. Khare, pleader, M. N. Gadre, pleader, G. G. Godbole, pleader, M. K. Apte, B.A., LL.B., R. G. Machve, B.A., LL.B., D. L. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., H. S. Apte, B.A., LL.B., N. G. Patvardhan, B.A., LL.B., Sitaram Atmaram, pleader, Sakharam Dulabhdas, G. J. Agashe, B.A., Head-master, Dhulia High School, G. V. Dange, B.A., V. V. Patvardhan, B.A., R. G. Apte, B.A., Matwalve, C. D. Limaye, and Rao Bahadurs Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, G. K. Apte, B.A., LL.B., Acting Executive Engineer, Khandeish, Sitaram Damodar, S.B. Chitgupi, and N. N. Nanavati, and Rao Sahebs S. B. Upasani, B.A., LL.B., Sane, Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandeish, and Messrs. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B. A., solicitor, B.V. Bhide, B.A. Head-master, Training School, Dhulia, V. A. Moghe, and several other gentlemen; one European lady also graced the occasion. At the request of R. B. G. R. Garud, Mr. A. Steward took the chair. The business was commenced by Mr. Y. V. Niphadkar, who read the English report regarding the Municipal Vernacular School on behalf of the Municipality. For the benefit of the Marathi-knowing gentlemen who were present on the occasion, a Marathi version of the above-mentioned report was read by Mr. Sathe, the Municipal Secretary. After the report was read, Rao Bahadur Garud, on behalf of the Municipality, requested Mr. A. Steward to formally lay the foundation-stone of the Municipal Vernacular School. Mr. Sakharam Dulabhdas, a well-known merchant of this place, thereupon requested Mr. G. J. Agashe, Head-master, High School, Dhulia, to read the report, giving a brief history of the rise and progress of the Dhulia High School. The report was accordingly read by Mr Agashe. Mr. Sakharam Dulabhdas then requested Mr. A. Cumine to lay the foundation-stone of the Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud High School. Messrs. A. Steward and A. Cumine then proceeded, with many leading gentlemen, to the foundation-stone of the Municipal Vernacular School. Here Mr. A Steward took in his hand a silver trowel which had his name engraved upon it, and went through the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Municipal Vernacular School.

This being done Messrs. A. Cumine and A. Steward, and party went to the other foundation-stone, where Mr. Cumine went through the ceremony in a similar way. After this three cheers were proposed in the name of Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud, and three more in the name of Mr. A. Cumine.

The whole party then returned to the mandap, and were there entertained for a few minutes by a few boys who sang songs in praise of the worthy Rao Bahadur. This done, Mr. A. Steward addressed the gentlemen in appropriate words. He said, and indeed, most truly, that that was the greatest day for Dhulia. A city must no doubt be deemed to be happy whose history contained the record of the laying of the foundation-stones of two large buildings devoted to educational purposes. He also said that if it had not been for the Rao Bahadur's exertions there would have been a great difficulty in the starting of the High School building. He then referred to the great pleasure which Mr. K. M. Chatfield, now on leave in England, would feel on knowing that the scheme which he had proposed had got a start at last. He then shortly alluded to the great interest which Rao Bahadur Garud had all along taken in matters of public interest. Reference was also made to the refusal by Rao Bahadur Garud of a seat on the Legislative Council of Bombay offered to him, on the ground of ill-health. The president further expressed great regret at the loss which resulted to the whole of Khandeish owing to that refusal. The boys, he said, would be placed in altogether new surroundings after they would come to the new buildings. He expressed great hopes that many of the boys who would receive education in the New High School would go up to colleges, and passing through their career successfully, would become Rao Bahadurs, and Fellows of the University, and Gold Medallists like Mr. G. K. Apte. In conclusion the president expressed his hearty wish that the gentleman whose name the new High School would bear would live long enough to see it finished.

Pan-supari, attar, and goolab were then distributed, and garlands of flowers were placed round the necks of the two kind-hearted gentlemen, who took the trouble of laying the foundation-stones of the two buildings. Bouquets of flowers were also distributed among all the gentlemen present. Mr. A. Cumine went over to Rao Bahadur Garud, and placed a garland round his neck, thus displaying his appreciation of the many good qualities of the Rao Bahadur. All persons present stood up, and a Marathi song of the same purport as "God Save the Queen" was sung by a few boys. This terminated the proceedings of the day which must, as the president aptly described it, be the greatest day for Dhulia, and I should add, the happiest also.

THE example of Archbishop Whately, whose "historic doubts" as to the existence of Napoleon I. served a whilom controversial purpose, has inspired a well-known Cornish vicar to essay "a Study in Higher Criticism" referring to the "Supposed loss of her Majesty's ship Victoria." Quite in the manner of the new Oxford School he challenges the world as to whether the story of the loss of the Victoria is not a myth, a mere *jeu d'esprit* of the Unionist party, got up for electioneering purposes, and transformed by careless historians into an historic event. The ship Victoria is, of course, a capital symbol for the English State. Fair weather smiled upon her, no foreign foe assailed her, the storms of European war were hushed. So, too, the ship was in good condition, well-appointed in every way, just as a Unionist of the period would describe England. But the Admiral's name was Tryon, a singular fact, which broadly suggests the allegorical names in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Notoriously, the Prime Minister is a person who would "try on" anything. No doubt, Tryon is the symbol of Gladstone. The ship Camperdown, on the other hand, is obviously the Irish Party, who would camp England "down" if the two nations came into collision. Could anything be clearer? "The whole thing," concludes this ingenious opponent of the higher criticism, "is a manifest myth, though well put forward, and in a striking way."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

THE MILITARY BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

MISS L. LEWIS *VS.* LIEUTENANT WALTON.

THE further hearing of the case in which Miss Lilian Lewis, a governess at Ballygunge, sues Lieutenant Walton, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, at present stationed at Cawnpore, for Rs. 10,000 as damages for a breach of promise to marry, was resumed by the senior sub-judge at Alipore on Saturday. The case was fixed for 11-30 a.m., and at that hour Mr. Hyde, instructed by Messrs. Remfry and Rose, appeared for the defendant. At noon as neither the plaintiff nor her counsel appeared. Mr. Hyde, addressing the judge, asked for orders on the case. It appears that Mr. Mitter, who had appeared for the defendant on the previous occasion, finding that he would not be present that day, had asked Messrs. Remfry and Rose to arrange for a postponement. Mr. Rose accordingly had an interview with Mr. Carruthers, plaintiff's solicitor and sought to arrange a postponement, but Mr. Carruthers emphatically declined to consent to a postponement. Mr. Rose thereupon instructed the speaker, and Mr. Apcar, the counsel, was well aware that he had been instructed and was coming down today. After that Mr. Carruthers had agreed with Mr. Mitter to a postponement, but had not communicated with the defendant's solicitors. He would not go the length of suggesting that the case should be struck off the board, but he did certainly urge that the defence was entitled to its costs for the day. The judge remarked that there had evidently been a misunderstanding in the matter, and he would pass no orders until two o'clock; when he would take up the case. If counsel for the prosecution was not present then, costs would be allowed. Mr. Carruthers' clerk, who was in court, on this hurried off to him to bring that gentleman, Mr. Apcar, and the plaintiff; and these were in court when the case was called on at 2 o'clock, and proceeded with.

Miss Lewis, the plaintiff, was then put into the box for cross-examination by Mr. Hyde. She said:—I was engaged by Mrs. Connew in January 1891, and remained with her in England till November 1891, when I came out with her. While with her in England I held the position I do now—that of a governess to her children and companion to her. I received remuneration in England at the rate of £2-10s. per mensem. Beyond that I had no means of my own. I got a small outfit before I came out to India. I did not pay for that myself. My father did so. When I came out to India I had about £60 with me, which I had saved. Since I have been in India the Connews have treated me as one of the family, and I have had a very happy and comfortable home. I am still living with them, and am on the same comfortable terms. Beyond the Rs. 25 I get from Mrs. Connew, I get no other money. Everything is found me. Sometimes I get a dress as a present, but otherwise I clothe myself. On an average my personal expenditure since I have been in India has been Rs. 20 per mensem. I did not spend any of my £60 before I was engaged, but by December 1892 I had spent pretty nearly all of it. I began to draw upon my savings in April 1892 and had spent a good deal by December last, and with the exception of Rs. 60 I had no more money left of those savings in February of this year. By December I had spent over £40. I consider £40 pretty nearly the whole of £60. I cannot say when I spent the bulk of the £40. I spent the money by degrees. I spent the whole of the money on articles of clothing; in fact, I spent the whole of the £60 in that direction. I have the articles with me. I have not had occasion to spend money on clothing since February. I am well set up, and should not require any more clothing for some time to come. Apart from the £60 I did not spend any other money on articles of clothing. Some of my purchases were from European shops. I did not make any of my *trousseau* myself. When I became engaged to the defendant I was aware that he did not contemplate marrying me before March 1893. It would be correct to say that I worked very hard to get my *trousseau* ready. I have no bills for any of my purchases. I always paid cash for things I ordered. I kept no accounts, and cannot detail the expenditure. I kept a record of my expenditure upon linen, but I destroyed it about the end of 1892. I have never kept a banking account. I kept the £60 in my own custody. I first met the defendant on the 17th January 1892. I have a very vivid recollection of the day. Our meeting made a deep impression on him. I was rather taken with him; not only with his appearance. I saw him next about ten days afterwards at the Eden Gardens I cannot say that I was delighted to see him then, but I was certainly glad to see him. It was at Mrs. Connew's that I first met the defendant. I do not remember having any particular conversation with Mrs. Connew about the defendant after he left on that occasion. We may have had one or two passing remarks. A week after I met the defendant in the Eden Gardens I met him again at Mrs. Connew's, and after that our interviews became very frequent at the gardens and at Mrs. Connew's. Previous to his proposing to me I knew that I cared for the defendant. I realised this about a month before he asked me to marry him. I did not communicate my feelings to Mrs. Connew at this time. Mrs Connew encouraged the visits of the defendant to the house, but he and I were very seldom alone before the engagement. When I first saw him I was aware that he was a widower with a baby, and that his wife had been dead only a few months. Before I was engaged to him I did not know what was the amount of his pay. I knew he was a subaltern, but I did not know what his pay was. I now know that his pay is Rs. 375 per mensem. I came to know that when he filed his written statement. Shortly after our acquaintance I knew that his pay did not exceed Rs. 400. I ascertained this from the defendant's letter to my father. I had no idea whatever that he was in debt until the 18th September 1892. I knew that there were certain monthly stoppages from his pay, but I had no idea to what amount. Although I learnt on the 18th September that he was involved, I did not know to what extent. When he told me that he could not marry me for a year, he did not tell me the delay was necessary to enable him to pay off his debts. Until he wanted to release me from my engagement in September 1892, I did not know he was in debt.—Now that you read me the words—' I shall never get into debt again. It would have been paid but for the heavy expenses, etc. etc. etc."—I remember that he did write to me to that effect on the 1st of May 1892; so that I must have been aware at that time that he was in debt. I was mistaken in saying that I was not aware before September of his being in debt. On the 18th of September, defendant said that he was in debt, and that therefore we could not be married in the following March (1893), and the date of our wedding then became indefinite. When he told me of his difficulties, I told him that I was willing to wait for him as long as he liked. On that occasion I was willing to release him from his engagement, if he desired it. I dare say that it, subsequent to that date (18th September), he had expressed a desire to be released from his engagement I would have assented. But he never again expressed such a desire. I never suggested to any one that I expected an apology from the defendant. Up to the time he sent me the telegram breaking off our engagement, the defendant had treated me exceedingly kindly. He made me some presents. When he kept me so long without a letter explaining the telegram breaking off the engagement, I decided to institute this suit against him. I valued the defendant's letters for the writer's sake and therefore did not return them to him after our engagement was broken off. As you press me for an answer, I say, Of course I valued them for the purpose of this suit. I refused to return the letters on that account. Mr. Connew is not looking after this suit. Mrs. Connew did not, to my knowledge, write to the defendant after the 14th February last. He did not, about that date, tell me that he would leave no stone unturned to get the defendant severely punished. He was not very bitter because the engagement was broken off. Nobody suggested that I should bring an action for damages for breach of promise. I decided upon that myself. I had a conversation with Mr. Connew upon the subject. Had defendant asked to be released from his engagement I would have assented. It is because he did not do so, but broke off the engagement in the manner he did, that I instituted this action. Mr. Connew wrote to the defendant about his conduct. I saw a copy of the letter some days after it had been dispatched. I was aware that the defendant's family were averse to his marrying me. I believe that the fact of his engagement to me estranged them from him. He told me this, and I knew that it was the truth. The defendant's child was brought down to Calcutta on the 25th October last, at the suggestion of Mrs. Connew, and I took charge of it on that date. It remained with me till the 22nd February. The child is a boy and is about eighteen months old now. While the child was with me the defendant paid for its keep. I believe that the value of presents which the defendant gave me is about Rs. 300. I have them with me still. I have no reason to believe that defendant has any means beyond his pay. I know that he has expectations. I am aware that the defendant is now married. He (defendant) is a young man, about my own age. I first consulted Mr. Carruthers on 20th February last. I did not instruct him to call upon the defendant to fulfil his engagement, but I instructed Mr. Carruthers to write and enquire whether the defendant intended to fulfil it. Before going to Mr. Carruthers I had received defendant's letter of the 17th. It reached me on the morning of the 19th.

Re-examined by Mr. Apcar.—When I said that the defendant's child was brought down at Mrs. Connew's suggestion, I meant this. The defendant had said that the child was a great expense to him up at Simla and he wished he could get some one in Calcutta to look after it. On this Mrs. Connew offered to have the child, and I said that I would look after it. I have no written agreement with the Connews. I would not have spent the £60 which I had saved, in the manner I did, had I not been promised marraige by Mr. Walton. I brought the money out with me to enable me to return to England in case of there being any sudden emergency for me to do so. When we were engaged, and the defendant told me that he could not marry me for a year, he urged the delay out of respect to the memory of his wife, who had recently died. I made defendant several presents. Excepting on the 18th September the defendant never asked me to release him from his engagement.

Mrs Mary Seaflower Connew was next called.—She said: I am 35 years of age. I live at 4, Mission Row. I have known Miss Lewis for about three or four years. She first came to live with me in January 1891. I was then in England. She remained with me all the time I was at home and accompanied me to this country in November of the same year. When I returned to Calcutta we went to live in Maryville, Ballygunge. Miss Lewis has resided with me up to now. She is not under any engagement to me. I allow her Rs. 25 a month as pocket-money. Her position in the house is that of a sister. I did not know the defendant before I returned to India in November 1891. The defendant was brought to my house by a lady friend. She asked permission to bring him to a tennis party and I agreed. That is how I came to make his acquaintance. Shortly afterwards the defendant became engaged to Miss Lewis. He wrote to me on the 31st March 1892, thanking me for letting him come to the house so often to see Miss Lewis. He also asked me, now that he was engaged to my dear friend, that I should treat him as one of the family and call him "Bert"—which I did not. After that he came to the house regularly three times a week. He brought his child to my house on the 25th October last. He told me that he was very anxious about the child. It was so far away and besides cost him a great deal to keep up at Simla. I told him that I would be glad to have the child. He jumped at the offer, and seemed to be grateful for it. He sent for the child, and it arrived at my house on the 25th, as stated Miss Lewis took charge of it from that date. The defendant paid only actual out-of-pocket expenses. I remember the defendant being sick and in hospital. I also remember his departure for Cawnpore. He wrote me the following letter on the 6th January 1893, after his arrival in Cawnpore:—

"My dear Mrs. Connew,—I must write to thank you, for all your kindness to me while in Calcutta. It was very good and kind of you to let me come and stay at the house so often, and kinder still for you to have my dear little boy, a responsibility few would have undertaken. I shall never be able to return all you have done for me and mine. If it hadn't been your house I should never have seen so much of my darling Lill, who is all in all to me, for I love her faithfully and true, and hope I may make her the husband she richly deserves. We ought to get on well as we are both of one and the same mind and tastes. Another thing: I'm so happy to know that your sweet little children love me as if I were of the same flesh and blood, and I am very devoted to them the dear mites. No one could be more fond of children than I am. I should like you to see my sitting-room, which is very pretty and cozy. God bless and ever watch over you all.—Yours, HERBERT—P.S.—Try and make Lill keep up her spirits more: it may not be so long after all." I know that Miss Lewis had some money when she came out. She has spent several sums of money on clothing. She was getting ready against her marriage. I often accompanied her when she went to make purchases. The articles were paid for at the time of purchase. Some of the clothing was made up by native tailors.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Hyde.—The clothing purchased by Miss Lewis included dresses as well as under clothing. I saw that the defendant was very attentive to Miss Lewis before their engagement. That attention began about three weeks after the defendant's first visit to my house. They must have met one another half a dozen times before I noticed the attention. As far as I could judge, I think that Miss Lewis reciprocated the attention. The attention was more on his side, but I think Miss Lewis liked him. You may take it from me that the attachment was mutual at an early period of their acquaintance. I mean after their engagement. They were engaged a few weeks after they became acquainted. Shortly before the proposal I anticipated that there would be an engagement. I never raised any objection to their engagement, and I did not put any obstacles in the way of their being engaged. I was aware that Mr. Walton's wife had died four months before we knew him. I did not at the time of the engagement know that Mr. Walton was in debt. I did not hear of his being in pecuniary difficulties until Sept. I was told that the defendant did not intend to marry for one year. After September I was made aware of the possibility of the engagement being prolonged. I understand that was on account of his circumstances. I mean his indebtedness. He never mentioned a word to me about his debts. On the 18th September, when the defendant wrote to Miss Lewis asking to be released from his engagement, I wrote to him to come up and explain himself. He came up to the house that evening, but he did not speak to me. Mr. Walton did not actually suggest that we should take the child, but he was constantly hinting at such a course and virtually forced the suggestion. I had no conversation with the plaintiff before she went to Mr. Carruthers, as to what course she should take. As far as I know, the plaintiff went to Mr. Carruthers of her own free will. She wanted to consult a solicitor, and my husband suggested that she should go to Mr. Carruthers. It was entirely Miss Lewis' own wish that this suit was instituted. I was aware of it at the time that my husband wrote to Mr. Walton shortly after the receipt of his telegram breaking off the engagement. I was aware of the contents of the letter. I did approve of it. I think Mr. Walton deserved all that was said about him. I think he ought to be punished; at any rate he deserves severe punishment. In a case of this kind the only way to punish him is to get heavy damages out of him. That is the only way left in this case. I have rendered no assistance to Miss Lewis to have him punished except by accompanying her to Mr. Carruthers,—if that be giving assistance. My husband has not rendered any assistance, either material or otherwise. I can't say whether my husband is as anxious as I am to have the defendant punished, but he feels that the defendant deserves some punishment. I am positive that I had no private conversation with the defendant on the evening of the 18th September, when he came up to the house to offer Miss Lewis an explanation. I scarcely spoke to him. I did not see him arrive.—My husband and I had no conversation with him about his debts. I have never at any time spoken with him, or in his hearing, about his debts.

This closed the case for the prosecution. At this stage Mr. Hyde asked that the plaintiff be recalled and questioned through the court in regard to the presents which she had stated in her evidence she had made to the defendant. Miss Lewis entered the box and stated that the presents were now all in her possession; the defendant had returned them immediately after the engagement had been broken off. She had sent them back at once, but the defendant had returned them again.

It being past 6 o'clock, Mr. Hyde asked that the case be adjourned. He would occupy about two hours in addressing the court for the defence; then there would be Mr. Apcar's reply, and they would be carried to ten o'clock before the court gave judgment. The case was thereupon adjourned till Tuesday next.

IN order to ensure the complete safety of the convoys which are to carry supplies up the Khagan Valley for the troops on the limits of the Gilgit Agency, Major-General Sir William Lockhart has been empowered to send up two mountain guns with the wing of the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, who furnish the convoy guards.

THE Labour Commission which has been sitting for nearly a month at the Austrian Board of Trade has taken the evidence of a number of experts. Foremost among them was Adelhaid Dworzak, the female Socialist leader of Vienna. The Minister of Commerce was present and encouraged Fraulein Dworzak to speek freely of the position of the working women in this country. The young woman spoke for three hours and described all the horrors of the working woman's position. She showed how the laws were not kept; how night work, which is strictly forbidden, was done by the women being given work to do at their homes at night after their day's work at the factory; how employers managed to learn of the impending visit of a Government inspector; how the women dared not complain when the inspector was there for fear of dismissal; how they were made to sign papers, in which they promised to attend no meetings; how girls of fourteen were made to stand ten and twelve hours near hot ovens in certain trades; how others fainted from exhaustion while they were at work; how at certain work their teeth fall out, and their eyes suffered—and all for wages which varied from three to six shillings a week. This is the first time, a Vienna correspondent says, that a woman has ever been heard officially upon any subject in Austria.

THE DISTURBANCE IN KELAT.

GOHAR KHAN AND HIS TRIBE.

SINCE writing last about the doings of Gohar Khan in Kelat we have learnt that he has now accumulated a force consisting of about 1800 malcontents from tribes in the vicinity of Kelat, and has assumed a most aggressive attitude towards Asad Khan and Mir Mahmood Khan whose administration he has resolved to oppose to the last. Gohar Khan is a mischievous person of a most insignificant appearance and is known in Baluchistan by the name of *Jahri*. The success he achieved in raiding a village or two close to Kelat encouraged him to call a number of rascallious to his aid in completing the purposed destruction of Mahmood Khan's rule in Kelat by arms to be used under the guise of *Jehad*. The usual banner of religious warfare has been raised, and the audacity of the miscreants has assumed such magnitude that a sudden attack on Kelat itself is threatened. To avoid this and to assist Mahmood Khan in quelling the disturbance, the Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan has thought proper to request the military authorities to keep the different regiments at Quetta in readiness to march to Kelat at once in the event of Gohar Khan causing further disturbance.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

On the 19th instant orders were issued to hold following regiments in readiness for service in Kelat. Four guns of No. 5, Mountain Battery, 500 Rifles of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, 500 Rifles of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Head Quarters and 1 Squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and 4 companies, of 100 rifles each, of the 40th Pathans at Chaman. The Head Quarters and four companies of the 9th Bombay Infantry at Pishin will hold themselves in readiness to reinforce Chaman in the event of a move being made to Kelat. The British and native corps will be supplied with one water-proof sheet per man and each public follower will get a tin water-bottle. Each cavalry sowar will be supplied with 20 rounds, the same number in wallets and 60 rounds reserve per sowar on camels. Artillery will be supplied with 96 rounds per gun. Infantry will get 40 rounds per soldier in addition to 50 rounds reserve per man on mules and 60 on camels. The men of the troops under orders were medically inspected at Quetta on the 19th instant and those found fit for duty have been selected for service in Kelat.

THE MASTANG ROAD.

As the condition of the road between Quetta and Mustang is considered very bad, the military authorities sent half company of Bombay Sappers and Miners on the 20th instant, to repair the road. On the 21st instant the Left Wing of the 2nd Bombay Infantry Grenadiers and half company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners left Quetta for Kelat via Muoguchar under the command of Captain Leslie, of the 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers. One Service troop of the 6th Bombay Cavalry was to have joined this column at Mustang. The Officer Commanding the column was requested to establish a post at Muoguchar of one Service troop of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, half company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and 50 rifles of the 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers under a native officer. The half company Sappers and Miners have been directed to construct a post at Muoguchar and repair the road between Mustang and Kelat. The Officer Commanding at Pishin was asked to despatch the troop 6th Bombay Cavalry at once to join its Head Quarters at Quetta.

HISTORY OF GOHAR KHAN.

Gohar Khan is a petty Chief of the tribe in Jhalwan called zehri. About eight years ago a number of political cases were brought against him in which he was accused of oppression and cruelty. In 1887 Sir Robert Sandeman ordered his arrest for a series of offences perpetrated by him in Kelat and the British territory in Baluchistan. Dewan Gunput Rai and Mir Hazar Khan were deputed to execute the order. Gohar Khan on coming in contact with his would-be captives committed criminal assault on both. He was subsequently challaned under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code to the Court of the Munsiff who sent the case for trial to the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner on the ground that he (the Munsiff) was not empowered to inflict adequate punishment for the offence of which Gohar Khan was found guilty. The accused was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but was subsequently released by order of Sir Robert who, considering the man's position as a petty Chief of a frontier tribe took a lenient view of his case. Gohar Khan is a notorious bad character, and is more feared than loved by his tribe. He has a brother named Pasand Khan, who like Gohar Khan, had been imprisoned by order of Government on two or three occasions for outrages. Gohar Khan has always been at loggerheads with the British and is a bitter enemy of Sirdar Sir Asad Khan, the Chief of the Sarawan tribe. Formerly Gohar Khan used to receive a subsidy of Rs. 400 per month which was stopped on account of his bad conduct. He has three graves dug in his village, one is for himself, another for his brother, and the third for his son. The latter is a pupil in the Muhammdan College at Aligarh, where he was sent at the advice of Sir Robert Sanderman. The zehri tribe of which Gohar Khan is the recognised head consists of about three thousand men, of whom only about two thousand have joined him in his recent freak. He is a thin man, of short stature, and has a very cruel looked about him. Since the advent of British Baluchistan no grievous complaints have been preferred against him by the men of his tribe. In some instances the Local Government deputed Major Temple to inquire into and dispose of cases against Gohar Khan.

A STRONG POSITION.

According to another information Gohar Khan has about 2,000 followers who have occupied a strong position about twelve miles from Kelat, and have threatened to attack Kelat itself. Some people seem to think that the principal wife of Mir Khudadad Khan, who is against Mahmood Khan ruling the country in place of his father, has incited Gohar Khan to oppose Mahmood Khan's administration, but there is possibly little or no foundation for this belief. But the Khan's complicity in the matter is more than established. We do not think Gohar Khan knows that by raising a *Jehad* against Mahmood Khan he has annoyed not only the British but also the Chief Sirdars of Jhalwan and Sarawan tribes of Baluchistan.

By offering armed resistance to Mahmood Khan, Gohar Khan has made himself the enemy of the British, and is, according to vernacular notice published by the Government, a gist of which appears in another column, liable to be treated and punished in the same manner as if he had rebelled against the British.

We hear that the object of sending a larger number of troops to Kelat than before is to give the General Officer Commanding the District the opportunity of conducing the warfare personally against Gohar Khan in the event of there being any necessity for doing so. It, however, goes without saying that the British will do their utmost to settle the dispute, with none or as little bloodshed as possible.

REINFORCING QUETTA.

As a large number of British troops at Quetta are lying sick and doing hospital duty, native troops from Sind are sent for to reinforce the station in the absence of the troops ordered for service in Kelat. The Head-Quarters and Squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and detachments of the 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers and 9th Bombay Infantry are ordered to be closed up, and vacate all barracks possible for the 7th Bombay Lancers and 29th Bombay Infantry, respectively. The details of the incoming regiments who cannot be accommodated in barracks will remain under canvas. The two Squadrons, 7th Bombay Lancers will be railed from Jacobabad to Rindli and thence by route march *viâ* the Bolan Pass to Quetta. The 29th Bombay Infantry will be railed from Hyderabad and Jacobabad to Quetta. The Commissariat Transport Department is authorized to supply 8 mules to a detachment of the 6th Bombay Cavalry for conveyance of ammunition boxes from Quetta to Mustang.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

GENERAL Ghulam Haidar Khan arrived at Dakka from Kabul on Friday, and we hear that the Amir has ordered him to attend to all the requirements of the Mission, and to act as his representative. Ghulam Haidar's agent, one Abdul Majid, is now in Peshawur, and has purchased supplies for the Mission. It is stated that Ghulam Haidar Khan has received orders from the Amir to give the officers of the Mission two entertainments in the Persian style—one at Dakka and the other at Jellalabad. The arrival of troops at Seah Sang is also confirmed. The escorting force is said to consist of two Cavalry and two Infantry regiments and two batteries of Artillery. Arrangements are being made for a daily dak between Peshawur and the Mission, once the camp has passed Landi Kotal. The Amir's Peshawur post-masters wil forward mails under the Amir's orders, full trust being placed in his measures for their security. The implicit reliance placed in the Amir in all matters connected with the Mission, both great and small, is a striking tribute to the confidence of Government in his frendship, and the strong hold he has over Afghanistan and its people. It cannot but impress him most favourably. The Amir's agent in Peshawur, Abdul Khallik, has received orders to ascertain any wishes of the Mission, and to further them as far as possible. Kabul is stated to be very healthy at present, as wellas Peshawur and the route to Kabul. Sardar Mahomed Hussan Khan, a refugee from Karachi, who has received permission to return to Kabul, is now in Peshawur, and leaves for Kabul on the 27th.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL BILLS.

THE raging question writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* is still what action the Secretary of State intends to take in regard to Council bills, and the longer that question is kept in doubt, the greater will be the complication. We have Mr. Russell in the House of Commons stating that the Secretary of State declines to be bound by any engagement, that is, that he will enter the lists of trade, and pit his knowledge and experience against those of the trading community. The altered circumstances occasioned by silver being shut out from competition with Council bills seem to be overlooked by the Secretary of State, or those who advise him. Taking all the year round, silver under the old conditions of open mints, while increasing in supply and cheapness, naturally dragged down the price of Council bills. But it is curious to notice that the competition was generally keenest during the months, say December to June, when outward remittances were most needed, whereas during the months of slack export, say July to November, silver often acted as a deterrent to further fall. This is a feature in trade which is by no means uncommon. For where the carcase is, there shall the eagles be gathered together; while few care to peck at an empty *mashak*. The competition now is not with silver, except in a modified degree, but with the incidents of trade shorn of a metallic basis. It may be taken as an axiom that trade gravitates towards cheapness. Applying this axiom to present circumstances, it is not difficult to account for the present depressed condition of exchange. Allusion has already been made in previous letters to the small surplus of exports at this season of the year. It is almost certain that this year, for reasons apart from the closing of the mints, surplus is unusually small, and in respect of our trade with silver countries, the volume of our exports is pending an adjustment of prices, suffering additional curtailment.

It is also, probable that the series of dissolving views, to which the Secretary of State has treated us in his exhibition of finance, has tended to restrict trade generally, and the restriction affects exports more especially under present conditions. Hence it is evident that unless exchange is to be driven over a precipice, in a mad race between the Secretary of State and a phantom stardard, some clearly defined obstacle must be opposed. If we are to have a standard, it must be an embodied reality. If the Secretary of State cannot finance his requirements without selling Council bills for the next month or so, I should say until 1st December or 1st January—except at a fixed minimum—it is unfair to conceal such inability. If, on the other hand, the Government of India have the courage of their opinion, that present influences are only temporary, why should they run riot in a tournament in which they are certain to be arrested? The Government of India have for some years clearly expressed their opinion that their great hope is that bimetallism will ultimately make us all happy. And with the present upset of affairs, the fear arises that the late act of closing the mints may have been made with Jesuitical intent. The cry of the weary trader has been "save us from fluctuations of exchange" and that of the distressed Civilian "preserve the value of our 'talab.'" The Government of India have seen their way to relieve their employes. Is the other part of the programme a mere farce?

There is no doubt that the present want of confidence, which is affecting trade and turning the tide of results in a contrary direction, arises primarily from the exclusive and stand-off policy of the Simla Government in introducing the new legislation. One of the contributors to "Capital" points out that the present depressed condition of exchange would have been largely prevented had Government, as soon as the decision of Lord Herschell's committee was known about the end of May, taken effectual steps to prevent the heavy shipments of silver which subsequently took place. A word to the exchange banks would easily have ensured the avoidance of silver and an increased application for Council bills. But instead of doing so, Government stood by delibrately, and allowed the success of their proposed scheme to be damaged seriously before their eyes, and then finally launched it at one of the most unpropitious moments of the past five years. Following up such indiscretion, has come the incomprehensible action of the Secretary of State in dealing with Council bills, and large imports of silver have met the demand for outward remittance to a much greater extent than anyone could have anticipated. At the moment it looks as if the bottom were clean knocked out of exchange, and the general gloom and depression resulting from the endless uncertainties which cover the prospect, as far as the eye can reach, are almost unprecedented in the history of our community. There should be no further beating about the bush.

The only remedies immediately applicable are the issue of a sterling loan and an import duty on silver: and both are equally indispensable. Government are under obligation to save exchange from further fall. If their present scheme is a failure, let them confess it at once and reopen the mints.

Last week the injudicious sale of Rs. 12 lakhs Council bills at 1s. 3d. exposed the weakness of the situation, and the fact of no bills being allotted this week is known to be due to the fact that hardly any were applied for. Consequently the want of allotment has been taken as a precursor of further fall, Council bills at the moment being superfluous, and being apparently available at lower rates if applied for in quantity. No less than £140,000 of silver have been shipped this week to Bombay and the requirements of finance have been so small, owing to the extremely dull state of trade, as to render any further returns unnecessary. Applications for wire transfer from import houses have been sufficient to meet the bulk of the cost of exports. Quotations declined during the week from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 1-16d. for six months' bills, and from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2⅞d. for wire transfer. The closing rates are 1s. 3d. six months and 1s. 2⅞d. wire.

Government paper has followed much the same course as exchange. All heart is knocked out of the market. This is most noticeable in the quotations for the new loan paper. Calcutta tenders, were higher than those from Bombay and Madras, the average being probably over 97. Those who got in lower have in many cases sold out at 96-12 to 95-8, and bazaar holders who staked to lose 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. if they take up their allotments will probably prefer to sacrifice their deposit to losing a larger percentage if they take them up. It is probable, therefore, that a considerable amount of the new loan, though subscribed for, will not be paid for: 4 per cent. paper has offered no inducement either to investors or speculators. Even "bears" are afraid to work under the extremely unsatisfactory conditions of the exchange market. In fact, it may be said that as things are now, the Government of India has lost its credit in Indian markets. Quotations for 4 per cent. have varied from 103-9 to 105, and for 3½ per cent. from 96-12 to 95-4; closing quotations are 105-4 and 95-10.

When we turn to the share market we find the same want of confidence. In most securities there is absolutely nothing doing; and quotations are more or less nominal. The quotations of business done must not be taken as a gnide to what may be done, with the exception that it is probably easier, to buy than to sell.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

UNITED HOWRAH *vs.* 21st S. D. R. A.—These teams met on Friday evening on the Calcutta ground, before a large assembly, to play off the tie for the above trophy, and the result, after a well contested and exciting game, was a draw, both sides having scored a goal each. During the first half, Howrah drew first blood, and after the interval their opponents equallised matters. The play was hard and fast throughout, both teams playing an all-round excellent game. Howrah started the ball from the Museum end, and their opponents smartly responding, obtained a corner, which came to nothing. The leather was transferred to the military end, and an

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A type-printing telegraph of a new order has been invented by Mr. Donald Murray, of the Sydeney Morning Hearld, Sydney, New South Wales. It dispenses with all clockwork mechanism for moving the type. Moreover, it can be made to work a type-writer or a type-setting machine at the far end of the line. The mechanism is too elaborate to describe here, but we may mention that the act of sending a message consists in playing on a keyboard like that of a type-writer, each key standing for a letter of the alphabet.

The eruption of Azuma-Fuji, the new volcano of Japan, has claimed two victims who may be regarded as martyrs to duty and science. The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture commissioned two civil engineers, Messrs. Miura and Nishiyama, to ascend the volcano and report on the new possible dangers of the eruption. During their ascent a fresh explosion took place and a shower of red-hot stones fell on the mountain. Both of the engineers were struck and disabled, and their companions, to save their own lives, were obliged to desert them.

Two years ago Mr. H. Garman, of Lexington, Kentucky, found a silk spinning caterpillar in the Mammouth Cave, and quite recently he discovered another of a different species in a small cave near Lexington. It is a slender yellowish translucent caterpillar, which clings to the silky fibre it spins along the wall with desperate tenacity, as if its very life depended on keeping its hold. Mr. Garman supposes that it lives on the wall of the cave to avoid its enemies.

If Izaak Walton, whose tercentenary we have just celebrated, were to revisit earth he would probably be tickled by the new bait of an ingenious Yankee. Mr. Calvin, of New York, has invented a way of keeping live bait alive for any length of time. He simply encloses it in a small tube or egg-shaped bulb of glass containing water, attached to the line and fitted with hooks. The same fish serves over and over again, and is not injured by its temporary imprisonment.

Was Humboldt also among the narrators of travellers' tales or has the mode of catching electric eels on the llanos of Caracceas by means of wild horses, which he very graphically depicts, been so long in disuse that it has been forgotten? The wild horses were, he states, driven into ponds swarming with the eels, which attacked them by discharging their electric organs. After their stores of electricity had been spent, the eels retired to the banks to recuperate, and were easily caught by the Indians. According to a recent writer, however, no trace of this mode of capture can be found in the country, to-day, and those who have investigated the subject throw serious doubt upon it. In general the eels are now caught with nets, and by wearing indiarubber gloves they can be handled with impunity.

Until recent years alcohol was generally used for preserving specimens of fishes by naturalists, but other things are taking its place, and so far a solution of acetate of soda appears to be the best. The acetate is spread on the fish like salt, each layer of dish being covered with it in turn. Prince Henri d'Orleans used this preservative during his travels in Indo-China, and found it excellent.

Mineral wax is sometimes picked up on the Pacific Coast from the Columbia River to Puget Sound, and has been popularly supposed to come from some wreck, but it turns out to be native paraffin or ozokerite, a useful hydrocarbon, which occurs in connection with coal and lignite beds, or in bituminous shales. The ozokerite of the Columbia has probably been washed from the neighbouring lignite beds.

When the "Victoria" was rammed an offer was made by Signor Balsamello, inventor of the submarine boat, or Ballo Nautico of Civita Vecchia, to the effect that he would raise her for a certain sum of money. This submarine vessel is spherical, a form which permits it to withstand great pressure, and not only can external objects be seen through the lenses in her sides but they can be hooked by grapnels and other implements worked from the interior. Recent trials of the boat at Civita Vecchia have been quite successful.

M. Dupont, Professor of History in the Lyceum of Rouen, has discovered an interesting letter of M. Lemarie, of Passy, to M. de Crosne, Rouen, describing the first free ascent of a gas-balloon which took place at Paris. The letter is dated August 29, 1783, and says, "We saw last Wednesday the famous experiment of M. Montgolfier, executed by MM. Robert in the Champ de Mars. The balloon was 12ft. in diameter, full of inflammable air, and rose in two or three minutes to the height of a great cloud, where it vanished. . . . An aerial carriage would be very comfortable. . . . I who live at Passy and can't drive to Paris because of the pavement, would sometimes go to Otaheite like the Chevalier Ork, or to China like Rolland, or to the moon like Astolphe, and oftenest to the places honoured by your presence." Jules Verne, it appears, is not so original after all.

It is estimated that five or six years will be occupied in photographing the heavens for the preparation of the great International "Carte de Ciel;" but the actual measurement of the magnitude of the stars from the photographs by the instrument of Gautier will require at least a dozen years.

The "Charaka Samhita," which contains the ancient Hindu doctrine and views on health, disease, and remedies, is about to appear in an English translation by Dr. Kiviratna, editor of a Bengali medical journal and of several Sanscrit works. According to Dr. Hassler, of Santa Ana, California, it is a monument of wisdom where the modern physician will find many of his theories and cures laid down. As to its age, Dr. Hassler ascribes it to the period of the rise of Buddhism (600 B.C.), but in any case it is exceedingly ancient.

The "Charaka" relates that in the earliest times some 50 learned men assembled in congress to study the science of life and the causes of disease. Their first conclusion was that "Freedom from disease is the excellent root of religion, profit, pleasure, and salvation. Diseases are depredators thereof, as also of happy life. This, therefore, is a great enemy of mankind that hath appeared. What shall be the means of checking it? Having said this, they betook themselves to meditation." Both physical and mental health and disease is treated in the book and long lists of drugs and plasters are given. The care of the teeth is strongly urged, and the plants suitable for making tooth-brushes are enumerated. 'As the chief officer of a city protects his city as the charioteer protects his chariot, after the same manner should be the intelligent man be attentive to everything that should be done for the benefit of his own body.' As to the mind, 'one should act in such a way as to preserve one's normal condition, in order that one's untroubled senses and mind may continue in an untroubled state.' Selfishness, it affirms, was never a cause of happiness, and one should not suffer oneself to be overcome by one's senses.

Among the curiosities brought from Copan, Central America, by Messrs. Saville and Owens, of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology, are several human incisor teeth, which had been 'jewelled' by drilling a hole in the front and inserting a piece of a greenstone, apparently jadeite. This practice has already been signalled in Yucatan, and is interesting as another proof of resemblance between the aboriginal American and certain Asiatic peoples.

At the recent Congress of the British Institute of Public Health, Mr. Hart read a paper showing by evidence collected from every part of Europe that "cholera is a filth disease, carried by dirty people to dirty places, and diffused by specifically poisoned water." One may eat or drink cholera, he says, but cannot catch it. Water polluted by the cholera germ is the principal agent in spreading the disease, and Mecca during the pilgrimages is its nursery. In order to check the disease in India, Mr. Hart proposes that our Indian sanitary service should be reorganised, and that the precautions instituted at Hurdwar in 1891 should be extended to all Indian fairs. Pilgrims for Mecca should also be medically inspected at the starting-ports, and only the healthy allowed to proceed. Moreover, the medical inspection at Camaran should be made as effective as possible.

It has already been shown that the waters of the Black Sea, at a depth of more than 100 fathoms, contain so much sulphuretted hydrogen as to be unfit for the support of fishes, and a recent observer has traced the noxious gas to a microbe which is found in the ooze of the bottom. It is able to decompose mineral sulphates, and has received the name of Bacillus hydrosulfuricus Ponticus.

THE Rev. J. Guinness Rogers has brought to a close in "The Independent and Nonconformist" the discussion which has excited a good deal of interest, more especially in the Principality of Wales, touching the position of the Government as regards Disestablishment. Whilst cautioning his readers against any proceedings which might involve disaster to the Liberal party, its solidarity being essential to obtaining any reform, Mr. Rogers insists on the need for strong and decided action. He says—"Whatever this Parliament may do, and I hope it will pass a Welsh Disestablishment Bill through the Commons, it is certain that the final decision will not be taken until there has been a General Election. As a preparation for that we must have an honest Registration Bill. The time spent in passing that would be a gain for every reform, Disestablishment among the number."

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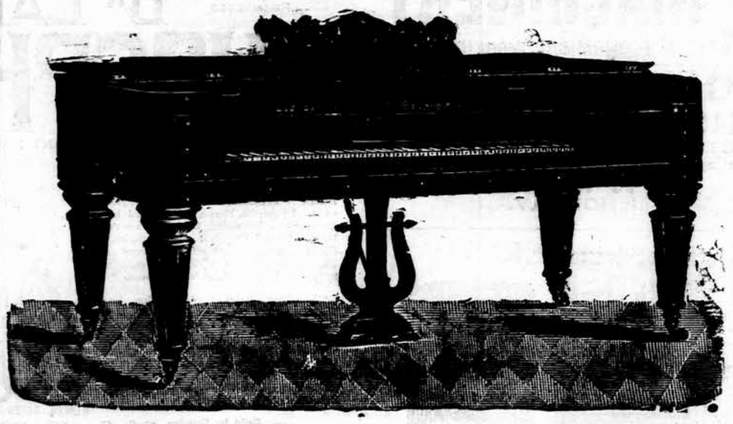

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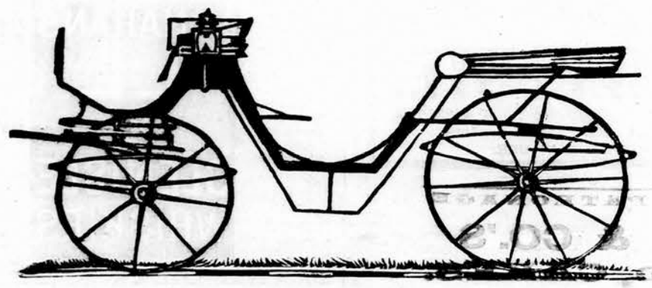

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